

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow sunny, 68-78 (20-26). LONDON: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow sunny, 68-78 (20-26). CHANNING: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow sunny, 68-78 (20-26). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow sunny, 68-78 (20-26). ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

28,140



**FIREWORKS**—Chris Evert slams one back at Australia's Margaret Court en route to upset victory in semifinals at Wimbledon. She will meet Billie Jean King, the defending champion here, as the pair celebrated Independence Day by setting up the first all American women's final since 1957. Details page 11.

## Kissinger Confirms China Trip

### U.S. Aide Sees Visit in August

From Wire Dispatches  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 4.—National security adviser Henry A. Kissinger confirmed today that President Nixon plans for him to return to China for a meeting with Premier Chou En-lai, perhaps in August.

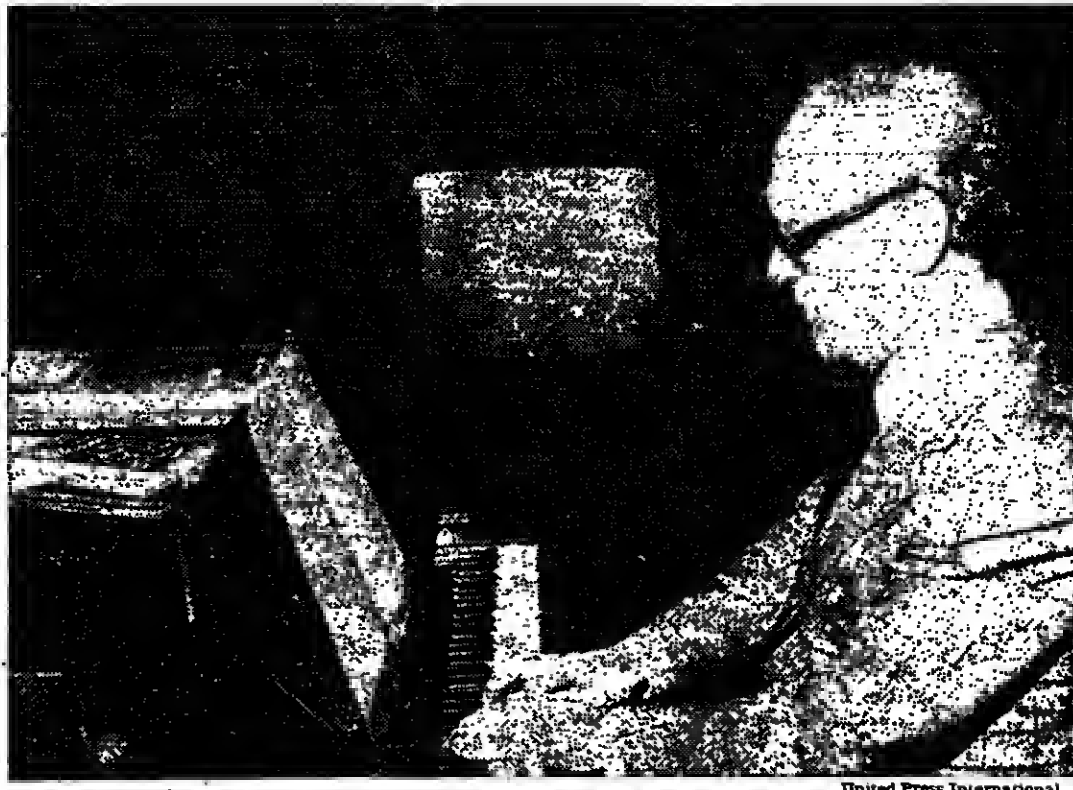
Mr. Kissinger said in a telephone interview that a definite date had not been set, but he confirmed that a date in August was likely. The trip will be discussed with Huang Chen, China's chief envoy in the United States, who is flying here tomorrow and will meet on Friday with Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon. Mr. Huang heads Peking's recently established liaison office in Washington.

Mr. Huang will attend a dinner at the Western White House on Friday night.

"We do not have a date yet and we are not ready to make an announcement," Mr. Kissinger said. However, he pointed out that he had been making two visits a year to Peking as part of the continuing contacts between the United States and China since Mr. Nixon's trip to Peking last year.

In Peking, sources said Mr. Kissinger would arrive there about Aug. 6. The source said he would brief Mr. Chou on the recent talks between Mr. Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, and discuss Chinese-American relations, particularly the issue of Taiwan.

Mr. Kissinger also may meet the exiled former Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is scheduled to return to Peking tomorrow after a two-month tour of Africa and Eastern Europe, it was reported. The prince is in Urumchi, in western Siankiang province.



**SHARP AND FLATS**—Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp relaxing at the piano outside meeting hall on the second day of the European Security Conference in Helsinki.

## Russia Lists Security Principles; Romania Seeks Demilitarization

By James Goldsborough  
HELSINKI, July 4 (AP)—The European Security Conference went into its first full day of speeches today, with the differences becoming more clearly marked on the goals of détente.

The Soviet Union continued its effort to dominate the show by offering the conference a declaration of principles on security and relations among states in Europe.

The principles were general enough for one Western official to say that they were not likely to raise much opposition from any of the delegations. But the Russians followed the declaration with a press conference at which a spokesman appeared to indicate that despite the declaration's lofty language, it did not rule out Soviet "assistance" to a "friendly" country, as in the invasion of Czechoslovakia five years ago.

That apparent contradiction was the clearest example yet of what some saw as the failure of some of the arguments here. Today's speeches showed that while many of the delegations want concrete measures to improve East-West relations, others want no more than what West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel called "noncommittal generalities," and what French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert called "an enormous gulf."

The one delegation to break out of the mold was Romania's. Foreign Minister George Macoveanu was the first of the Communist ministers to go into specific detail on the goals of the conference, and he did it by proposing a series of measures that would lead practically to a demilitarization of Europe.

Mr. Macoveanu proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all countries, the end to military maneuvers, an end to military buildup on the borders of other nations, a reduction of military budgets, a reduction of national military forces, a demilitarized zone in Europe, an end to military blocs and the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states.

These specifics contrasted sharply with the generalities of the Russian "proposal." That declaration, which was submitted as a document to be adopted by the 35-nation conference, contained a series of principles including inviolability of frontiers, sovereign equality of nations, renunciation of the use of force, nonintervention in the internal affairs of others, cooperation among states, peaceful settlement of disputes and peaceful coexistence. But nowhere were any concrete measures proposed.

Mr. Scheel was the first speaker to say that if the gap between conceptions proved too wide at this conference, it should be abandoned. Failure, he said, "would not be a catastrophe for Europe. Nor would it be the end of the process of détente. It would simply mean that the conditions are not yet mature enough."

It was almost as though Mr. Scheel was replying to the Russian document when he told the conference that "noncommittal generalities will not help us."

The West German foreign minister named a series of steps that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Dollar Buffeted, Pompidou Fears Renewed 'Crisis'

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, July 4 (AP)—The dollar's international value again sank to new lows against Europe's leading currencies today, and then recovered most of its losses, as pressure on the United States intensified to shore it up with reserve assets.

President Georges Pompidou, through his spokesman Joseph Comiti, issued a statement after his cabinet meeting today declaring that the monetary situation is "deteriorating," and that the world is facing a new "crisis." "We must analyze all data and define a defense policy for France and Europe against this pernicious sickness, monetary crisis," the Pompidou statement asserted.

It is known that French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is working on new measures to combat inflation. Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were putting the finishing touches to the plan this afternoon and the finance minister is scheduled to announce the measures tomorrow.

**Fear of Recession**  
The Pompidou statement was a sign of the disquiet felt in foreign capitals over the loss of competitiveness that foreign industries will suffer against dollar products as a result of the dollar's depreciation. This, it is feared, could produce a recession in Europe next year.

France is a leader of those countries that think that the decline in the dollar's value must be arrested through a policy of foreign-exchange interventions by the United States.

Washington has felt that the dollar would be turned around by natural market forces.

In the markets, harassed dealers in Frankfurt and Zurich said this morning it was practically impossible to sell dollars because confidence was so lacking. But then around noon the tide started to turn.

There were two factors responsible for the turnaround:

- Vague rumors began circulating that central banks of the major Western nations would mount a support operation.
- There were the technical factors that came into play when anything goes down too fast in any market—profit-taking and precautionary buying.

The price of gold, as is normal in periods of monetary strain, moved up. Its closing price was \$125.50, compared with \$121.65 yesterday in Zurich.

This was Independence Day in the United States, so banks were closed here, but they were open in Europe and trading in foreign exchange was active.

The holiday may have helped the dollar. Europeans have been taking their lead from banks in New York, which have been heavy sellers in recent weeks. With the New York banks closed, this additional pressure was not felt.

In today's major movements, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



President Pompidou

## Cambodian Fighting Heavy

### Troops, U.S. Planes Reopen 'Rice Road' to Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, July 4 (AP)—Cambodian troops supported by U.S. F-111 and A-7 fighter-bombers drove insurgents from a five-mile stretch of Highway 5 yesterday, reopening the capital's vital "rice road."

Infantry and armored personnel carriers cleared a segment of the two-lane asphalt road between the villages of Sandan, 40 miles north of Phnom Penh, and Tuk Leak, five miles to the south, the military high command reported.

In South Vietnam, another day of heavy fighting was reported yesterday around Kontum in the central highlands. A Saigon command said Communist forces attacked three government positions six to eight miles west and southwest of Kontum City, but were driven back.

Casualties listed: The communiqué listed casualties as 46 enemy and 10 government soldiers dead, and 25 Saigon troops wounded.

The Kontum fighting has continued for weeks, with each side blaming the other for cease-fire violations. Elsewhere in South Vietnam, action was at an ebb. The South Vietnamese command listed 54 alleged cease-fire violations for the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.

The Phnom Penh command said the clearing action on Highway 5 made the road secure for rice-laden trucks backed up 180 miles away in Battambang. The insurgents cut the road June 16. That was 19 days after government troops had broken the insurgent's two-month occupation of the highway.

The reopening of Highway 5 gave the capital a second major supply artery along with Route 4 to the airport of Kompong Som, 147 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

**Rice Supplies Decrease**  
With a rice shortage looming in the capital, Phnom Penh needs the road to bring in food.

Communist-led insurgents infiltrated a river island, Kob Chen, 19 miles north of Phnom Penh Monday night and killed some 60 government soldiers, according to survivors who escaped.

This morning the guerrillas reportedly penetrated to the market place in the center of the town of Prek Kdam and fought the battalion defending it for two hours, wounding 12 government soldiers. The insurgents also fired mortar rounds across the river into Kompong Luong, killing three persons and wounding two.

A government battalion reportedly remained in Prek Kdam and reportedly battled the insurgents.

A military source reported

## Bruce Celebrates 4th in China With Peking Officials

PEKING, July 4 (AP)—Chinese officials joined Americans today at the first official Fourth of July party in China in almost a quarter-century.

U.S. diplomat David E. Bruce and China's Vice-Foreign Minister, Chiao Kuan-bua, lifted glasses of rice liquor to toast "lasting friendship between the American and Chinese peoples."

About 75 Peking diplomats and other officials joined eight visiting U.S. congressmen at the reception inaugurating the sparsely furnished U.S. liaison office headquarters complex.

Some rooms were still bare of furniture, and all lacked rugs or curtains. A U.S. official said the air conditioners were still in crates. The temperature was in the 80's in Peking.

It was the first official U.S. diplomatic function in China since the Communists took power in 1949. The United States and China ended years of intervening enmity in 1972 with a visit to Peking by President Nixon.

## Bill Awaits Royal Assent

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters)—The House of Commons gave formal approval today to a bill establishing Northern Ireland's new governmental structure.

The bill, passed 97-5, includes provisions for the establishment of the new provincial assembly, elections for the assembly, held last week under a separate bill, resulted in a three-way split among groups and members representing moderate Protestants, more moderate Catholics, and Catholics. Nine nonsectarian members were also elected to the 78-seat assembly.

The new bill will become law as soon as it receives royal assent. The assembly then will meet and its executive arm can be formed.

Bargaining still is going on in Belfast between the various groups over formation of an executive arm, which will have to implement the new governmental structure's controversial clauses designed to insure that power in the province is shared between the Protestant majority and Catholic minority.

Britain's administrator for the province, William Whitelaw, told Parliament yesterday that a royal visit to Northern Ireland was possible and that "the royal family are extremely anxious that this should take place." But he did not say whether any member of the royal family was planning such a visit soon.

Seven Buses Burned  
From Wire Dispatches  
BELFAST, July 4.—Five persons were injured tonight in an outbreak of bus burnings in predominantly Roman Catholic areas of Belfast. The army said one of the five was seriously injured as seven buses were hijacked and burned.

The worst incident tonight occurred in north Belfast when four youths, one armed, boarded a bus and held the passengers at gunpoint while they sprinkled the seats with gasoline and set them afire. The five persons were injured in that attack.

Rioting spread throughout Catholic areas following rumors that two prisoners in the Maze Prison, eight miles south of Belfast, had been killed by soldiers called in to break up a riot there today.

Security forces are holding suspected Irish Republican Army members and Protestant extremists at the prison. The army spokesman and the Catholic

## Nixon Considered Resigning After Scandal, Daughter Says

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 4 (AP)—Julie Nixon Eisenhower says her father considered resigning because of the Watergate scandal and asked the family's advice on the question.

"We said no," she reported, "because resigning would have been an admission of wrongdoing. And we also felt that he was the man for the job. He had started things and needed to finish them."

The President's younger daughter observes her 25th birthday tomorrow. She is celebrating here with her family at the Western White House.

She said the resignation issue came up during a discussion at Camp David, Md.

Mr. Nixon played "devil's advocate," she said, adding that her father, "who loves this country and would do anything for it," raised the question of resignation and whether it would be better for the country and help heal the wounds faster.

She said she believes that "events are going to vindicate" the President and expressed concern over the "negative atmosphere" created by the Watergate scandal.



Julie Eisenhower

## San Clemente Cover-Up Charged

### Senators to Call Dean in Fall To Testify on Nixon Finances

By Seymour M. Hersh  
WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—John W. Dean 3d will be recalled by the Senate Watergate Committee this fall to testify about President Nixon's personal financial dealings in his purchase of his \$15-million estate in San Clemente, Calif., the committee's chief counsel said yesterday.

Samuel Dash, the counsel, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Dean would be questioned to determine, among other things, whether any Republican re-election campaign funds had been involved in the purchase.

Sources close to Mr. Dean have said that the former White House counsel was prepared to testify last week that he was convinced the White House had "covered up" the full financial details behind the purchase of the estate. However, the question never came up during his five days of testimony.

"John didn't think that the whole thing had been flushed out," one source close to Mr. Dean said in reference to a White House statement May 25 on San Clemente. That statement acknowledged that an unnamed investment company controlled most of the property.

"It's another big, elaborate cover," the source said of the statement.

Although questions about Mr. Nixon's personal finances were never specifically asked during last week's hearings, Mr. Dean refused on at least two occasions to his working knowledge of the President's affairs.

**What's in a Title?**  
In response to questions last Tuesday about his functions as White House counsel, Mr. Dean caustically said that "the title was probably the best part of the job." Then he declared, "Some of the work of the counsel's office was really related to technical legal problems."

"I had a number of dealings," he added, "with the persons who were working on the Nixon Foundation and did some personal work on the President's San Clemente estate."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## At Ceremony Honoring Wallace

### Kennedy Makes Sharp Attack On Nixon in July 4 Address

By Jules Witcover  
DECATUR, Ala., July 4 (AP)—With Gov. George C. Wallace sitting by, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy used this city's Fourth of July celebration to unleash a blistering attack on President Nixon and his administration as violators of the "spirit of America" in abuses uncovered by the Watergate affair.

Without naming Mr. Nixon or Watergate, but in language that could not be misunderstood, Sen. Kennedy took the Independence Day theme of patriotism and threw it squarely at the President. At the same time, the Massachusetts Democrat praised Gov. Wallace as a man with whom he had serious political differences but who also shared the spirit of America.

"We have one thing in common," Sen. Kennedy said as he wheeled. "We don't compile lists of enemies, most careers and lives are to be shattered because of their disagreement."

"We don't use the tactics of a criminal or the power of the law in order to silence those whose ideas of politics are different than our own."

**The True Spirit**  
"For if there is one thing George Wallace stands for," Sen. Kennedy said of the Democratic governor who invited him here, "it is the right of every American to speak his mind and be heard—fearlessly and in any part of the country. It is in that spirit that I come here today. For that is the true spirit of America."

Immediately after Sen. Kennedy's speech, Gov. Wallace received the Audie Murphy Patriotism Award, an annual presentation that in 1971 went to the late war hero and actor for whom it is named and in 1972 to singer Johnny Cash.

Although the celebration was billed as a nonpolitical event—and indeed proceeded in that fashion through most of the day with fun and games under a broiling sun—when Sen. Kennedy began speaking, the tenor became a tough, unabashed political attack on Mr. Nixon.

"George Wallace almost lost his life—he sits before you in a wheelchair today—because of his belief in that [American] spirit," Sen. Kennedy said. "Two of my

## Italian Coalition Firm; Socialists Will Participate

ROME, July 4 (AP)—The Italian Socialist party announced tonight that it would take part in a center-left coalition cabinet led by Premier-designate Mariano Rumor.

Mr. Rumor had already won support from his own party, the Christian Democrats, and the Republicans and the Democratic Socialists, the three other parties in the alliance.

The 58-year-old premier-designate was expected to complete the allotment of cabinet posts and disclose details of his program by the end of the week.

Mr. Rumor has said that his first steps will be to curb inflation, promote production and strengthen the lira to end the country's persistent economic slump.

A center-left alliance governed Italy for 10 years before it broke up in January, 1972, over a dispute between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists on relations with the Communists and the cabinet's economic plans.

## Parliament Approves New Structure in Ulster

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## Crowds of Argentines Seek Aid at Peron's Pet Ministry

By Jonathan Kandell

Buenos Aires, July 4 (UPI).—Please stay in line, companions, please stay in line," bellowed a man with a bullhorn to several thousand poor, unemployed, homeless or sick Argentines waiting to enter the Ministry of Social Welfare for emergency aid of all sorts.

Every day since Juan Peron returned home on June 20 after 18 years in exile, the lines of supplicants have grown longer in front of the concrete ministry building near the pink presidential palace, diagonally across the capital's central square.

They stretched two hundred yards around the block, and an equal distance within the cavernous, marbled halls of the ministry, which Gen. Peron has set aside as his special sphere of influence.

Most of the visitors live in the "illas miserables" as the drab, urban shums are called. But many also arrived in the capital on free transportation provided by the new government to beef up attendance at Gen. Peron's homecoming.

After the festival ended abruptly with a bloodbath between rival Peronist factions, thousands of the provincial residents chose to stay in Buenos Aires.

They remembered Gen. Peron's generous treatment of the poor and dispossessed during his era in power from 1946 to 1955. Like a fairy-tale queen, his late wife, Eva, sat in her offices to the charitable foundation bearing her name and personally dispensed aid to the needy.

Gen. Peron's approach to welfare problems appears to have changed little in the intervening years. His personal secretary, Jose Lopez Rega, has been appointed minister of social welfare and an office has been set aside in the ministry for Gen. Peron. His third wife, Isabel, a former cabaret dancer, will become director of the revived Eva Peron Foundation this week.

But as Gen. Peron and his loyal followers, President Hector J. Campora, repeatedly have warned their supporters, the treasury they have inherited this time is not the same one bulging with profits from wartime trade that existed at the start of the first Peronist era.

A Million Unemployed

The country now has 26 million people, with more than a million unemployed. And many of those are the dark-skinned "cebecitas negras"—or "little black heads," as the European descendants from Buenos Aires disparagingly call the provincial poor who have flocked to the capital.

When an official radiating a degree of authority appeared in the hallways, the supplicants would rush to him, only to be told to remain patient. Then they would sink back against the walls, murmuring quietly, or break into songs praising Gen. Peron.

Mr. Peron's cabinet resigned yesterday to give him a free hand to pick replacements. After a day of meetings between the President, his political allies and military officials, a presidential statement was read over a nationwide radio hookup in which Mr. Peron declared his new cabinet would be composed of civilians, rejecting any participation by the armed forces.

The armed forces had been negotiating with Mr. Peron over their possible renewed entrance into the cabinet despite objections by leftist leaders.

Three high-ranking military men served for several months as cabinet ministers following severe anti-government strikes and violence last October in a measure of stability to the regime.

But parliamentary sources said this time the armed forces made a series of demands that amounted almost to a bloodless coup.

The sources said they demanded, in return for entering the cabinet, key under-secretary posts in various ministries as well as provincial governorships and other provincial posts.

Church Burns Down At Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., July 4 (AP).—The Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Wounded Knee burned last night, Indian tribal police said today.

A spokesman for the police department at Pine Ridge said that the fire was under investigation. The church had been used as a headquarters and its bell tower utilized as a lookout by members of the militant American Indian Movement, which occupied the Pine Ridge reservation town in southwestern South Dakota for seven weeks earlier this year.

The occupation ended May 5 after negotiations with the federal government over alleged treaty violations and mistreatment of reservation Indians.

Car-Washer's Friend

CATANIA, Sicily, July 4 (UPI).—Mount Etna is belching smoke again, but the only effect has been an increase in car washing. The 10,900-foot volcano, Europe's tallest, has been spewing black smoke for the past several days, covering parked cars in Catania with a layer of volcanic dust.

Hijacked Argentine Airliner Flies From Chile to Peru

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 4 (Reuters).—An Argentine jetliner hijacked today while on a domestic flight made a brief stop-over here and then took off for Lima, Peru—apparently on its way to Cuba.

Hijackers, who said they were Marxist urban guerrillas, let 38 passengers leave the twin-engine Boeing-737 here.

They took off after two hours at Santiago airport with 6 crewmen and 28 passengers remaining on board as hostages.

The hijackers, from the Argentine "People's Revolutionary Army," seized the plane on a flight from Buenos Aires to the northeastern Argentine city of Tucuman.

One of the passengers allowed off the plane said a hijacker produced a gun from under a poncho he was wearing soon after takeoff from the Argentine capital, Buenos Aires.

It took two attempts to fly across the 20,000-foot Andes mountains separating Argentina and Chile. The plane landed at

## Allende Bars Military in New Cabinet

### Curfew Lifted In Santiago Area

SANTIAGO, July 4 (AP).—President Salvador Allende worked on forming a new civilian cabinet today to carry out an emergency plan to meet Chile's economic and political difficulties. He said the military would not participate in the new cabinet.

Mr. Allende said today that he will name his new cabinet tomorrow. Mr. Allende, Latin America's only elected Marxist president, met in the bullet-scarred Marmada presidential palace with the leaders of his leftist Popular Unity coalition to try to select the 15 new ministers.

He lifted a state of emergency declared throughout Chile after last Friday's abortive insurrection by part of an army unit. This included the termination of a nighttime curfew in the capital province of Santiago.

Daniel Vergara, under secretary of the interior, said the state of emergency, which placed control of public order in the hands of the military, was lifted because "there is tranquility throughout the nation."

Free Hand

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SEEKING SON—Catherine Helwig, mother of a U.S. Marine missing in action in Indochina since June, 1966, arriving at the United Nations after walking across New York state from Buffalo. She hopes to keep the world aware that the Vietnam cease-fire agreement is not being adhered to in regards to the accounting for more than 1,300 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action in Indochina.

### Both Torture and Suicide Alleged

## Saigon Labor Union Leader Dies in Prison

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, July 4 (UPI).—A South Vietnamese labor leader who was arrested over two months ago with five other union officials has died in prison, Vietnamese and American sources said yesterday.

According to some Vietnamese familiar with the case, the union leader, Pham Van Hoi, of the private bank workers' association, was tortured to death by the police.

But American officials said they had been assured by the Saigon government that Mr. Hoi had committed suicide. Mr. Hoi and the others, all representatives of small splinter unions, were arrested without charge following a brief work stoppage by 100 railroad workers on April 17 in central South Vietnam. The railroad workers were later granted a pay raise for which they had been demonstrating, but the officials, who had expressed support for the two-hour stoppage, were kept in prison.

Strikes Are Illegal

All strikes and public demonstrations are illegal under the country's martial law. Some South Vietnamese labor leaders have interpreted the police's action in detaining the officials as an effort to encourage labor defections to President Nguyen Van Thieu's newly organized Democracy Party.

One American official reported that he had been told two of the imprisoned officials were released from jail in the last few days on the condition that they join the Democracy Party. South Vietnamese government officials have refused to comment on the case.

South Vietnam's half-million organized laborers have seldom played an active political role. Only the large Confederation Vietnamese du Travail, or CVT, remains, a potential source of labor opposition to Mr. Thieu.

Pressure Applied

Mr. Thieu has applied intense pressure on all civil servants, army officers, local village officials, militia members and other politicians to join his new party, whose membership has now risen to more than 700,000, party organizers say.

There were several conflicting stories about the fate of Mr. Hoi, an obscure figure whose labor association is believed to have less than 100 members.

One Vietnamese, who closely follows political prisoner cases, said he believed Mr. Hoi had been tortured to death in early June. Several Vietnamese labor leaders said they had heard similar stories and had written to the Ministry of the Interior without receiving a reply.

According to these sources, Mr. Hoi's wife was also arrested a few days after his death, for unspecified reasons.

However, American officials said that after making inquiries they had been told that Vietnamese doctors who had examined Mr. Hoi's body concluded that he had hanged himself in his jail cell.

Twelve delegations were heard from today: the two Germanys, France, Canada, Spain, Romania, Sweden, Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal and Czechoslovakia. Yesterday, the Soviet Union, Denmark and Poland spoke. There are still 20 delegations to go, with the United States expected to be heard from tomorrow.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers had been scheduled to speak today, but changed places with the Portuguese when Mr. Rogers decided to make changes in his speech. Another last-minute change was made when the East Germans asked to speak just before the West Germans. The request was granted.

Tonight, the East Germans, for whom this conference is their international diplomatic debut, gave a reception for the conference members. The United States, which does not recognize East Germany, was not invited.

Sir Alec made the suggestion during a 50-minute meeting with Mr. Gromyko this morning. The officials said Sir Alec regretted the continuing Soviet stand against the release of Hess, 78, who has been in Spandau Prison since 1946. He is serving a life sentence passed on him at the Nuremberg trials.

Britain considers that an act of clemency toward Hess would be appropriate in a year that has been marked by gestures of reconciliation between the Soviet Union and West Germany. Britain has made requests in the past to free Hess.

Soviet agreement is necessary because Spandau Prison is a joint responsibility of the Big Four powers—the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Hess has been in captivity since he flew to Scotland alone on a mission to offer peace talks to the British on May 10, 1941. He has been the sole inmate of the 600-cell prison since 1966.

Russia Lists Security Ideas; Romania for Demilitarization

(Continued from Page 1)

could materially improve the situation in Europe. Without mentioning the Berlin Wall or the East German border, Mr. Scheel spoke of "frontiers that disrupt natural ties" and referred to inhuman practices along frontiers.

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Ignored in Atlanta

## U.S. Blacks Increasingly Cool To Billy Graham's Crusades

By Marjorie Hyer

ATLANTA, July 4 (UPI)—Evangelist Billy Graham, friend of presidents and confidant of kings, is in trouble with America's black Christians.

Although he was rarely identified with the civil rights struggle of the 1960s, the evangelist in those years did move ahead of many of his conservative supporters in requiring that his crusade be integrated.

In more recent times, however, he has been increasingly out of touch with the black community.

Last February, the black Baptist ministers of the Washington area voted to disassociate themselves from a possible Graham crusade here in 1974. The three-

tors of the council of churches, with heavy black representation, also declined to endorse such a crusade.

### Blacks Ignore Crusade

The issue was demonstrated most graphically last week in Atlanta as that city's vibrant black Christian community virtually ignored Mr. Graham's heavily publicized evangelistic crusade there.

Throughout the week, black faces were scarce in the crowds that poured into the Atlanta Braves stadium on the edge of the city.

At first the Graham organization remonstrated with reporters who wrote about the scarcity of blacks at the opening session June 12.

But as the week progressed, the crusade's sponsors were taking steps in a futile effort to remedy the situation.

On June 19, John Wilson, former chairman of commerce president, addressed a luncheon of massed Kiwanis clubs. He urged the 1,700 businessmen attending to take a black friend along when they attend the crusade.

### 'Bring a Black Friend'

"I'm going to take some of my black friends to the crusade tonight," he said. "I hope each of you will do the same."

Hoshea Williams, head of the Atlanta chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, had urged Atlanta blacks and "right-thinking whites" not to attend the crusade, which he said his organization would picket.

A thin line of pickets turned out nightly, but there was little need for their services in keeping blacks out of the stadium.

Atlanta's black churchmen were disinclined to blame the boycott call on Mr. Williams, a highly controversial figure, for the absence of blacks from the crusade.

"I don't think there's any real opposition effort to keep blacks away from the crusades," said the Rev. James Coates of the Johnson C. Smith Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution.

"It's just a growing awareness of what this man has stood for—the result of many years of Billy Graham's preaching and activities that have not been directed to the needs of the poor and black."

"He has chosen to take a chaplaincy role to the establishment rather than relate to the poverty of the people," the theologian charged.

### Watergate Cited

Rep. Andrew Young, D., Ga., cited the evangelist's silence on Watergate. "The comment you hear in Atlanta's black community is that his [Graham's] is not a prophetic religion. If he were prophetic, he'd be saying something about Watergate."

Mr. Graham has consistently declined to comment in detail on Watergate, as he says, "until all the facts are in."

In response to persistent questioning at a press conference just before the Atlanta crusade, he said: "It's too early for me to make a comment other than what I've already made."

His reference was to a short article he wrote appearing in the New York Times on May 6, in which he called the Watergate affair "but a symptom of the deeper moral crisis that affects the nation."

In the article he lumped the Watergate scandal together with the erosion of family life, "crime waves" in American cities and the involvement of Americans with "drugs, alcohol and the occult."

Mr. Graham has denied the "chaplaincy to the establishment" role in which he has been cast. "My ministry to the White House has simply been as a friend," he said. "I preached there three times since Mr. Nixon has been President and five times when Mr. Johnson was President."

Part of the difference between Mr. Graham and the black community is theological. His stance is summed up in the statement he made during a crusade address.

### God Said Answer

After listing some of the most troublesome issues facing the world today, he said: "I don't believe there is a human answer; the answer has to come from God."

As the Atlanta crusade came to an end, there were indications that the Graham organization was worried about its relationship to the black community.

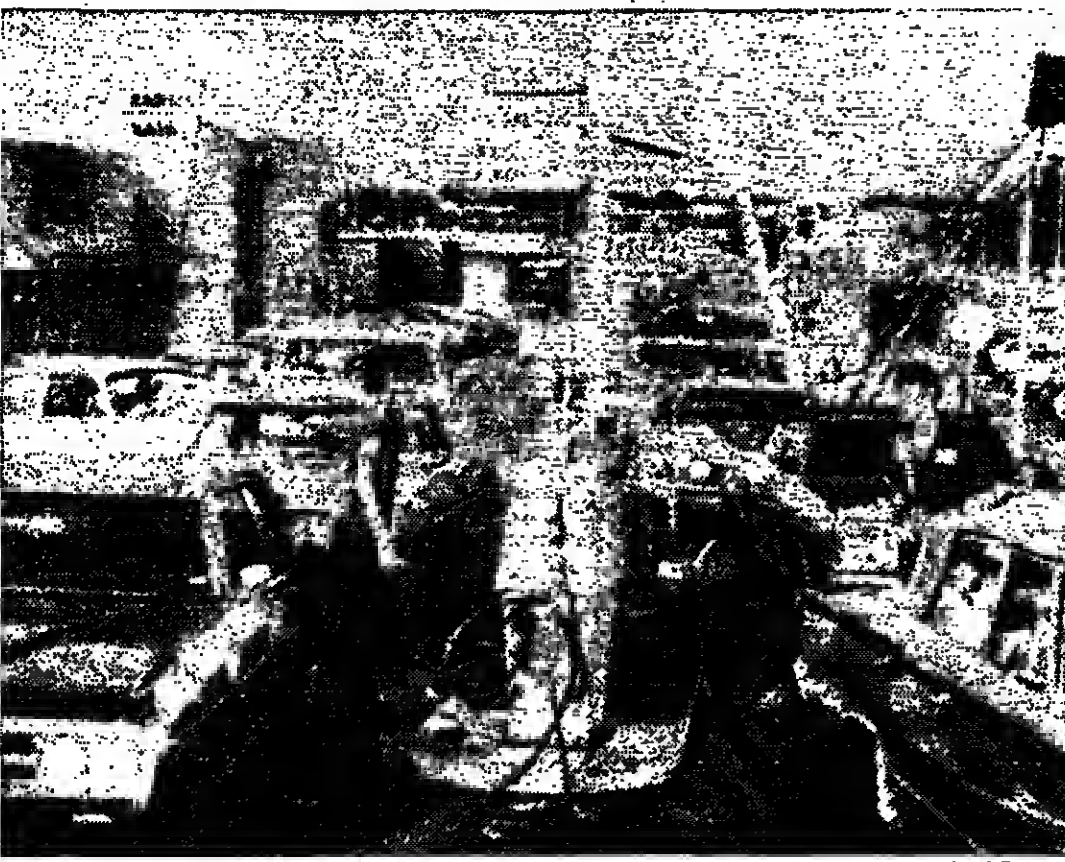
"Dr. Graham is concerned over the small black response," said the Rev. Dr. Howard O. Jones, a black minister on the Graham staff.

"We've done all we can do," he said, adding that the organization was "studying new plans and strategies" to meet the problem in the future.

### 4 Caribbean Nations Sign Community Pact

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 4 (AP)—Four nations signed a treaty today to form a Caribbean community and common market by Aug. 1.

The document was signed by Prime Ministers Eric Williams of Trinidad, Michael Manley of Jamaica, Forbes Burnham of Guyana and Errol Barrow of Barbados. Details of the agreement were worked out earlier in Guyana.



GAS SHORTAGE—Lines of cars waiting for gasoline at Kansas City service station. Each driver was limited to 10 gallons, due to the shortage of fuel in the U.S.

## Anniversary Plans in U.S. Scaled Down

### Modest Bicentennial Spirit for '76

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI).

The United States will celebrate its 200th anniversary three years from today, but in a far more modest manner than was originally anticipated.

A shifting mood, widespread public and congressional disinterest, partisan politics and long inaction have resulted in a considerable scaling down of the nation's plans to commemorate its bicentennial.

"The bicentennial," remarked James Morton Smith, director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, "shares two attributes with death and taxes: It is inevitable, and . . . it is unpleasantly anticipated."

"That may be an unduly pessimistic assessment, but it illustrates the frustration and disappointment felt by many people involved in planning for 1976. And yet, as Mr. Smith also pointed out, there will be a bicentennial, despite the myriad problems that have plagued planning for the event since it was begun in 1968.

Incorrect Assumption

At that time, it was assumed that, in addition to smaller-scale events across the country, the main focal point in the nation's celebration would be a huge federally sponsored international exposition in Philadelphia, Boston or Washington—a repetition in many ways of the centennial exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876.

But the bicentennial, as it is now shaping up, will involve little federal participation or initiative. There will be no grand expositions or parks, no new buildings or monuments. Instead, each state and town—with limited federal assistance—will commemorate the nation's anniversary as it sees fit.

At Lubbock, Texas, will assemble a replica of a frontier ranch, complete with "the big house," bunkhouse and corral, on a 12-acre site on the campus of Texas Tech University.

California plans a traveling

heritage exhibition with documents, maps and tapes of famous speeches that will be trucked across the state.

Indiana is considering a plan under which young persons will be asked to search out and stake the route traveled by the explorer George Rogers Clark.

Boston will refurbish its historic "Freedom Trail" and commemorate events ranging from the midnight ride of Paul Revere to the battle of Bunker Hill.

New Jersey plans to build a "Liberty Park" on a 450-acre waterfront site in Jersey City, Thousands of Projects

These are but a few of the thousands of projects that will be undertaken across the country in connection with the bicentennial. They are part of an effort to make the nation's observance of the bicentennial extend to every town and city, and not just be limited to a few locales.

As recently as the spring of 1973, however, a \$1.5-billion international exposition in Philadelphia was considered the key-stone of the bicentennial. Planning for the event had begun as early as 1957, and had proceeded for 13 years before President Nixon endorsed the project in 1970.

But less than two years later, Mr. Nixon reversed himself, declaring that he had "reluctantly concluded that we cannot prudently go forward" with the costly, and by then, controversial plan.

Another large-scale project, a \$1.35-billion plan for a federally sponsored bicentennial park in every state, met the same fate as the Philadelphia exposition when it was rejected in May after initial endorsement.

Changing Concept

The demise of the two grand schemes was a consequence of the changing conception of what the bicentennial should be. "The new concept of the bicentennial," a

White House official who has worked closely with the project said recently, "is that it should be creative, humanistic, intellectual, getting away from bricks and mortar, from buildings and facilities."

To a great extent, this new conception reflects the change in national attitudes that has occurred in the last decade. Colorado's rejection in a referendum last fall of the Winter Olympic Games, which would have been scheduled as part of the bicentennial to be held there in 1976, underlined the new suspicion of huge events with exorbitant costs.

The point was not lost on bicentennial planners. "We've learned very well the lesson of the Olympics," said state Sen. Chester Atkins, co-chairman of the Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission, which is studying ways in which the impact of a projected five to 10 million visitors can be dealt with in 1976.

But in part, too, the change in concept was necessary because of the troubled career of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, which was created by Congress in 1966 "to plan, develop, encourage and coordinate activities to commemorate the nation's 200th anniversary."

No Direction

From its inception, the commission has been crippled by a lack of direction, and a chronic shortage of funds. Although established by Congress in 1966, the commission received no operating funds until three years later. It has had a succession of temporary directors and has faced almost continual uncertainty about its future.

Only in the last three years has the commission accomplished anything very substantive, and yet at the same time it has come under severe congressional criticism for being politically partisan, overly commercial and inefficient.

This criticism reached a climax in August, after a number of embarrassing internal documents were released to the press. In one memo, for instance, the commission's acting director, Jack Levant, suggested that the bicentennial "could be the greatest opportunity Nixon, the party, and the government has as a beacon of light for renunciation and light within the nation and the world."

Disclosure of the documents focused congressional attention on the controversial commission's activities. Mr. Levant resigned, replaced by a special study by the General Accounting Office, which alleged improprieties in the way he was being paid.

2 Investigations

Two subsequent investigations of the commission by the GAO and the House Judiciary Committee for the most part dismissed the charges of political interference and undue commercialism. But the House committee reported, "Our investigation reveals a startling lack of concrete ongoing programs either initiated, stimulated or coordinated by the commission."

Both studies attributed this lack of accomplishment to the bicentennial commission's unwieldy structure, and recommended that the commission be reorganized. Mr. Nixon followed the suggestion, and in February proposed dismantling the 60-member commission and replacing it with a bicentennial administration headed by a more powerful director.

Late in May, the House approved the basic outline of the administration's plan, but refused to invest the bicentennial administrator with the independent power White House officials insisted was necessary for increased efficiency and to attract "a person of tremendous national stature" to the job.

The reorganization plan has now been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will hold hearings on the House bill next week. Committee staff members are hopeful that the Senate will act on the plan before Congress adjourns the first week in August.

## U.S. Scientist Urges Russia To Explain Failures in Space

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, July 4.—A leading American scientific spokesman has advised Russian officials that they must soon explain the cause of recent Soviet space failures to insure that the planned U.S.-Soviet space exercise proceeds on schedule.

Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, voiced the concern of American officials over the Soviet space disasters in conversations with Soviet scientists during a two-week official visit to Moscow.

Although the references were phrased cautiously and briefly, they carried considerable weight since Mr. Handler was the first American scientist to suggest the joint space shot during a visit to the Soviet Union three years ago.

His message in 1970 was delivered with the knowledge of the American space program managers and it was assumed his new message also had official backing.

In a meeting with American correspondents, Mr. Handler said he also had discussed the status of Jewish scientists in the Soviet Union in a private conversation with Prof. Mikhail Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Concern for Jewish Scientists

Mr. Handler would not provide details of his conversation except to say that he voiced the "concern" he and the academy have for the many Jewish scientists who have been barred from emigrating from the Soviet Union.

He referred specifically to a group of scientists who staged a hunger strike last month during the visit by Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev to the United States and to the case of Prof. Benjamin Levich, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy and the best-known scientist among those seeking to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Handler acknowledged that many American scientists have threatened to boycott the expanding series of Soviet-U.S. research programs unless Jewish scientists are allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

"We would rather not have to do that," Mr. Handler said. "I hope an acceptable policy can be found."

Although he would not discuss in detail the current status of the Soviet space program, Mr. Handler referred correspondents to recently printed accounts of four space failures in the last two months.

The Russians have not put a manned vehicle into space in the last two years, since their Soyuz-11 returned after a 24-day mission with its three-man crew dead.

Another Soyuz craft is scheduled to link up with an American Apollo rocket in July, 1975. The success of the American Skylab project coincided with the Soviet failures of this spring and caused many experts to question

the ability of the Russians to carry out their half of the planned joint mission.

"It is not a question of are they going to call it off but when they are going to call it off," an American diplomat observed recently.

### Additional Information

Mr. Handler said he told the Soviet officials that "the day will come when we need additional information about your space program." As a scientist, he said the information should be provided "as soon as possible."

The Russians have never admitted any of the failures which monitoring equipment has detected nor have they acknowledged that the Skylab crew broke the old space endurance record.

Accompanied by six other scientists, Mr. Handler toured many scientific laboratories in returning a visit made last fall by a Soviet team headed by Prof. Keldysh.

The two groups signed a protocol calling for increasing the number of scientific exchanges between the countries and for starting several new joint study programs in biology and physics.

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## McLucas, Brown Given Top Posts In U.S. Air Force

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 4 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he would nominate John L. McLucas to be Secretary of the Air Force and Gen. George S. Brown to be Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

Mr. McLucas, 58, has been acting secretary since Robert C. Scammons, Jr., resigned in May and formerly was Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Gen. Brown has been commander of the Air Force Systems Command at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for nearly three years and before that was commander of the seventh Air Force in Vietnam.

Gen. Brown, who will be 55 next month, will be nominated for a four-year term. He is to succeed Gen. John D. Ryan, who is ending a four-year term on Aug. 1 and is retiring from the Air Force.

### H-Cloud Over Pacific

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—The airborne fallout cloud from China's recent H-bomb test still is stalled over the Pacific Ocean, the Atomic Energy Commission said today.

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## Judge Orders U.S. School To Reinstate Blind Teacher

ALBANY, N.Y., July 4 (AP).

A sixth-grade schoolteacher, who lost his vision and then his job, won a court order yesterday to be reinstated to the classroom despite his blindness.

State Supreme Court Judge Harold J. Hughes ordered that Bruce C. Bevan, 38, also be paid back wages by the Poughkeepsie Board of Education.

The board argued that his disability prevented him from taking attendance, writing on the blackboard or maintaining discipline.

"Blindness per se will not interfere with a person's ability to perform teaching duties," the judge said.

Mr. Bevan called the ruling a heartening one for "all blind and handicapped teachers throughout New York State and the nation."

Mr. Bevan taught in Poughkeepsie from 1952 until he took sick leave in June, 1970, after he began to lose his sight as the result of chronic diabetes.

Forced to Retire

After several operations he returned to the school in September, 1972, but was not given any classes. In February, the board voted to terminate his sick leave and force him to retire with a pension.

Judge Hughes ruled unconstitutional the section of the state education law which authorizes the involuntary disability retirement of a tenured teacher without a hearing.

Board attorney Joseph D. Quinn Jr. said the board, although sympathetic to the teacher, was concerned for the safety of both Mr. Bevan and the pupils under his charge.

Mr. Bevan had said the school board was "paranoid." Children are "far more flexible. They're far more willing to take you as you are," he said.

Louis J. Kustas, the board president, said he felt the board would comply with the court order. "I think the big thing in the members' minds was the responsibility in the classroom if anything went wrong. For example, if there was an emergency, could a blind man cope with it?" he asked.

## Lighting Cuts Ordered for U.S. Offices

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 4 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday ordered all lights in federal office buildings turned off at 1 a.m. daily—an hour earlier than in the past.

Announcing this, the Western White House said the energy saved each evening would be worth 20,000 to 25,000 hours of lighting.

Mr. Nixon's order, reminiscent of the late President Lyndon Johnson's campaign to turn off lights in the White House, was in line with a federal effort to reduce energy consumption by 7 percent during the next 12 months.

### Spanish Heat Wave

MADRID, July 4 (UPI)—One of Spain's worst early summer heat waves on record today drove the mercury above 100 degrees F. in the southern half of the country. The hottest place in Spain was Xelja, near Cordoba, which recorded 110 degrees F.

## 'Cocaine King' Fails to Appear In N.Y.C. Court

NEW YORK, July 4 (Reuters).

A man described by police as the "cocaine king of New York" failed to make a scheduled court appearance yesterday, risking the loss of his bail of \$325,000.

Frank Matthews, 29, was arrested in Las Vegas on Jan. 5 and his bail originally was set at \$5 million after narcotics officials said that he was the head of the New York illegal cocaine operations and that he had access to large amounts of cash. Bail was later reduced.

Charged with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and income-tax evasion, Mr. Matthews failed to appear in court to plead to indictments returned by a grand jury. A warrant was issued for his arrest and court sources said a move to forfeit his bail would follow.

Mr. Matthews, who faces 55 years in prison, if convicted on all counts, could influence the judge's ruling on a forfeiture if he turns up with a good excuse for his absence. Total forfeiture would be the largest such case in a New York court in many years.

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## Rich Nations' Aid Outlay Linked to GNP Is Lowest in Decade, OECD Says

PARIS, July 4 (AP)—The richest nations of the world gave less of their total wealth to the poor nations in 1972 than ever in the past decade, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

Aid efforts by smaller Western nations offset cuts in aid by the United States, West Germany, Japan and Britain, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee said in its annual report.

Official aid by the 16 nations cited in the report rose to \$8.8 billion last year against \$7.7 billion in 1971, but changes in exchange rates and price increases meant aid "may have" risen by just 7 percent in real terms, it said.

Means 3% Drop

And it fell from 0.35 percent of the overall wealth of the donor nations to 0.34 percent, the report noted.

Adding all forms of private aid to official aid, the total sent to the developing world in 1972 was \$19.4 billion, compared with \$18.1 billion in 1971.

"In real terms, this may mean in fact a fall of about 3 percent," the OECD noted. As a percentage of gross national product, it showed a drop from 0.35 percent in 1971 to 0.34 percent last year. The target set by the New

Delhi UN conference in 1968 was 1 percent of GNP. The OECD noted that to reach that target this year, a further \$6 billion would have had to be provided—or one dollar more for every three dollars actually given or lent on "soft" terms.

Impact of U.S. Aid

It noted that the overall total was always heavily affected by U.S. aid, which decreased from

0.55 percent of GNP in 1971 to 0.54 percent last year.

"Relatively speaking, the performance of the other countries collectively was more disappointing still," the report said.

"They have traditionally provided close to one percent of their GNP as resources for development, sometimes more, but in 1972, there was a sharp fall from 0.58 percent to 0.55 percent."

## Soames Asks Trade Gain for Third World

### EEC Assembly Backs Negotiation Position

STRASSBOURG, July 4 (Reuters)—Sir Christopher Soames, the Common Market commissioner for trade and foreign affairs, pressed here today for a better deal for developing countries in world trade.

The EEC Executive Commission wants to improve the situation of the developing countries, he told the Common Market's parliament in a debate on the September world trade talks in Tokyo.

The two-hour-long discussion ended with the assembly approving a report backing the commission's draft EEC negotiating position—already accepted by the Council of Ministers at a meeting last week.

Sir Christopher said the commission approached the talks aimed at cutting tariff and non-tariff barriers to free trade with two ideas in mind.

Countries with high import duties on any particular type of goods should cut their tariffs on these goods more than on those with low duties, and a minimum duty level should be agreed, he said.

Below this threshold level, tariff cuts should be regarded as unnecessary. "We are not aiming fundamentally at zero tariffs, generally speaking," Sir Christopher said.

The parliament rejected a call for an emergency debate on French plans to carry out almost

spherical nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

British Independent Dick Taverne, presenting the motion, said the assembly should discuss the question urgently because otherwise the tests would be carried out before it had time to give its opinion.

"Radioactivity is not subject to retrospective resolutions. Neither are the victims of radioactive fallout," he said. Belgian Christian Democrat Alfred Bertrand said it was "hypocritical" to bring pressure to bear on one nuclear power.

"Why not attack the Chinese, the Americans, the Russians as well?" he asked.

The Chinese set off an atmospheric test above their own territory last week. However, all Soviet and American tests in the last 10 years have been underground.

Mr. Taverne's bid for an immediate debate was narrowly defeated. The motion was sent to committee for study.

Parliamentary sources said later that a motion against testing by all nuclear powers might be debated tomorrow.

## Greek Arrests Are Denounced By Ex-Premier

ATHENS, July 4 (AP)—Former Greek Premier Panayotis Kanelopoulos today accused the military government of "unacceptable conduct" in arresting political figures.

Mr. Kanelopoulos also protested against the government's charges that former Premier Constantine Karamanlis was involved in last May's abortive attempt by navy officers to overthrow the government.

"The charges against them and also indirectly against Karamanlis are equally unacceptable," Mr. Kanelopoulos said in a written statement.

The government yesterday announced the arrest of three former ministers, including Evangelos Averoff-Toussias and Petros Garofalakis, respectively ministers of foreign affairs and defense under the conservative administration of Mr. Karamanlis.

Along with 75 other civilian and military personalities arrested, they were charged with involvement in last May's abortive naval coup.

Ex-Nazi Gets Life

For Murdering Jews

BONN, July 4 (AP)—A 63-year-old Bonn tailor was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday after a Bonn court convicted him of murdering Jews as a border guard during the Nazi occupation of Poland.

The sentence came at the end of a six-month trial during which 68 witnesses from West Germany, Israel, the United States, Belgium, Austria, Poland and Sweden testified against Oskar Becker. He steadfastly maintained he was innocent and the court was confusing him with somebody else.

Macari had demanded the ransom for the lives of 120 people aboard a Qantas jet, which he said had a bomb aboard.

The plane was kept circling at 35,000 feet over Brisbane until Macari collected the ransom money. He later revealed that the bomb was a hoax.



**BASQUE BALL**—This is called a game, rolling a 225-pound ball from shoulder to shoulder. The competition was part of North American Basque Festival held in Elko, Nev., Sunday with some 3,500 Basques in attendance. Caption did not say who won... or survived.

## French A-Tests in the Pacific Seen Delayed Until Mid-July

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 4 (AP)—French nuclear tests appear to have been delayed until the middle of July, possibly because of unexpected technical problems and unfavorable weather.

French warships used for the tests sailed out of Papeete harbor June 30, but have returned to port. Reports circulating here also said the ships were to have sailed again for Mururoa Atoll on Monday, but now will not leave before Friday.

However, there was no official confirmation of any postponement. Official sources were extremely secretive about the program that has stirred protest around the world.

The reported postponement in the warships' departure would mean no testing was likely to start until about the middle of July, local observers said.

The postponement also might be due to a delay in completing preparations for a hydrogen bomb explosion on Fangataua Atoll.

However, it was understood the other test site on Mururoa was ready for smaller tests.

The Mururoa tests could have gone ahead despite the Fangataua delay in previous years, but observers believe France wants to rush the whole test program through as fast as possible because of the protest pressure.

Observers also noted that two tropical storms last month made the test area meteorologically unsuitable, particularly regarding local fallout.

Another factor for the postponement, observers thought, was that France might be trying to squeeze its 1974 program into this year's series.

Boycott Bars Liner

LONDON, July 4 (AP)—A boycott protesting French nuclear tests in the Pacific will bar the ocean liner France from Southampton Friday. Labor unions said they would refuse to provide service to the ship. Passengers bound for New York will have to take a cross-Channel ferry and board the ship at Le Havre.

The International Herald Tribune, published in Paris, was also affected by the boycott. Copies of the newspaper were not delivered today.

France Blocks Wiretap Checks

PARIS, July 4 (AP)—The French government said today it will not allow parliamentary investigators to inspect the office where French police and counterintelligence agents conduct their wiretapping operations.

Government spokesman Joseph Comiti told newsmen that the weekly cabinet meeting that the commission set up by the Senat to investigate official wiretapping would be barred from the office because matters "directly relate to national defense and state security" were involved.

The government opposed the establishment of the Senate commission and gave notice of wiretapping would continue if security reasons aren't if parliament voted to stop it.

Slade Drummer Hurt

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, July 4 (AP)—Don Powell, 3 the drummer of the chart-topping Slade pop group, was seriously injured and his girl friend was killed when Mr. Powell's limo sine smashed into a wall early today. Mr. Powell underwent emergency surgery and was in critical condition, a hospital spokesman said.

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## Germans at the United Nations

The Security Council's unanimous recommendation of UN membership for East and West Germany had been taken for granted for so long that it commanded scant attention around the world. However, the council's action, which is certain to be ratified by the General Assembly this fall, would have been unthinkable even a few years ago.

At that time, professing to be alarmed by a resurgence of "revanchist" and Nazi elements, the Soviet Union was still threatening unilateral intervention against West Germany under Articles 53 and 107 of the UN Charter, dealing with possible threats to the peace by the enemy states of World War II. In that period, also, the Bonn government was still insisting it represented all Germany and was invoking the Hallstein Doctrine, refusing recognition of any government outside the Soviet bloc that opened relations with the East German regime.

The council's approval of UN membership for both German states was thus another dramatic manifestation of the transformation of the political climate in Central and Eastern Europe through Chancellor Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik*—the policy of building normal relations with West Germany's Communist-ruled neighbors east of the Elbe.

When UN members called the council action "historic," they referred more to the relaxation of tensions between the Soviet bloc and the West, largely as the result of Brandt's efforts, than to the rehabilitation of Germany, East and West, from its pariah status of the postwar period.

Others—not least President Nixon and the Soviet Union's Leonid I. Brezhnev—have also contributed much to East-West relaxation; but it was Brandt who set in train developments that led to the council action and that will shortly install both German states at Turtle Bay. This is a victory for common sense as well as for the principle of universality of UN membership.

The arrival of the two Germanys will not by itself insure uninterrupted progress toward détente and genuine peace in Europe. On the day the council approved the applications, one East German soldier was killed and another wounded as they tried to escape to West Germany—a grim reminder that a million Germans still live under oppressive Communist rule and that it will take more than UN membership and a basic treaty with Bonn to establish genuinely normal relations between the two sides of Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Two Starvation Areas

In West Africa and Bangladesh, people are starving by the millions, and in Washington, officials are scratching to find quite small amounts of spare food—food not committed to be sold—for relief. This represents a stunning turnaround from the postwar American practice of fighting world hunger and malnutrition. As Lester Brown says in the current *New Leader* magazine, "For the past 25 years it has been American policy to intervene with our food resources anywhere that famine threatens. Suddenly there is the possibility that we may be abandoning that." Such is the result of the world food squeeze, a condition greatly aggravated in the last year by Soviet grain purchases on a scale which all but erased the United States (and other exporters) "surpluses." For it was on these "surpluses" that humanitarian food programs had been built.

It could not have happened at a crueler time for the six countries of West Africa being affected now by accumulated years of drought, or for Bangladesh, a grotesquely overpopulated country beset by additional hideous problems arising from its recent turbulent birth as an independent nation. They have had to cope with staggering relief requirements; if these are met, they will then have to face longer-term recovery and development needs even more difficult to contemplate.

Worse yet, there is doubt about whether the relatively modest amounts of food available from the United States will reach West Africa and Bangladesh in a timely fashion. The \$20 million worth (156,000 tons) committed in the 1973 fiscal year to the African

nations, whose populations total perhaps 25 million, has been almost all delivered. But no decision has yet been made on how much to send in fiscal 1974. American officials, required by law to sell as much food as possible before starting to give away "surpluses," have not yet determined what amounts may be available. Of 700,000 tons of grain pledged to Bangladesh last spring, 200,000 have been delivered and another 100,000 allocated. However, delivery of the rest is uncertain. It should be regarded as unthinkable for the United States to default on any part of that pledge to Bangladesh, or to delay shipments past the period of greatest need. The proposal of Sen. William B. Saxton, R., Ohio, and 38 other senators to divert grain bought by Russia offers one effective way for the United States to do its international duty in this regard.

In the whole area of food exports, humanitarian as well as commercial, American policy appears to be haphazard and careless. Short-range commercial and political considerations have been allowed to undermine the American tradition of helping feed the hungry. No coherent statement has been made which reflects an awareness of all the different values and interests at play. As the possessor of unrivaled agricultural resources in land, technology and related skills, the United States has a commensurate responsibility to assert world leadership in planning the production and distribution of food. Millions of people around the world should not be wasting and starving in 1973.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Back to Sihanouk?

The administration is making the worst of its bargain with Congress which permits—but does not legalize or justify—the continued bombing of Cambodia in return for an Aug. 15 cutoff of funds for U.S. military activity throughout Indochina.

The now intensified bombing may defer for a few more weeks the collapse of the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh but it cannot significantly affect the balance of forces in Cambodia which will ultimately decide the fate of that unhappy land. Unfortunately, that balance has been shifting steadily against the American-backed regime ever since President Nixon intervened militarily in 1970 to wipe out Communist sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border—sanctuaries that are today broader and stronger than ever.

The delayed fund cutoff does, however, appear to have had some immediate beneficial effects. Faced with a deadline for military action, the administration appears to have been prodded into a more vigorous and more

realistic effort to achieve a diplomatic settlement in Cambodia. Although Prince Sihanouk has denied that he has been included in the "extremely delicate negotiations" to which administration officials alluded last week, there is growing evidence that the deposed Cambodian leader has become the focus of efforts to achieve a political solution.

Recognition of Sihanouk's unique role in Cambodian politics makes sense. No one can predict the precise nature of a regime that might emerge under the banner of the erratic prince, especially in view of his alliance with the now powerful Khmer Rouge, the Communist organization. But it is a good bet that any Sihanouk government, with or without Communists, will have a distinctive Cambodian bias that will be as resistant to influences from Hanoi, Peking and Moscow as from Washington. And that is as it should be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### A Limping 'Year of Europe'

The much-cited "Year of Europe" is proceeding oddly. A few months ago Kissinger made the obvious observation that, in view of altered circumstances (end of America's Vietnam engagement, Britain's joining of the EEC, etc.), the Atlantic relationship must be re-examined, and that not only defense but also trade and monetary questions would have to be discussed. America's European partners reacted to this suggestion with an

embarrassed stammer, a mixture of half-approval, national pique and special requests—as if there were plenty of time to deal with this subject, which has now become of vital importance. Thus the middle of the "Year of Europe" is characterized by an American-Soviet bilateralism motivated by nuclear parity and the needs of superpowers, with Western Europe standing by as a passive rather than an active factor.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 5, 1898

PARIS—Spain has not an hour to lose in which to negotiate peace. This is the lesson drawn from the destruction of Adm. Cervera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba. The capitulation of Santiago has now become a foregone conclusion. Never was a disaster more thorough. Never was a victory more overwhelming. The battle can be likened to another great Spanish naval defeat, the shattering of the *Invincible* Armada. The Spanish Navy is now nonexistent.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1923

SHELBY, Mont.—Jack Dempsey, the heavyweight champion, weighed in at 190 pounds. Tommy Gibbons, the challenger, weighed 177. The heavier champion was the favorite. Well, Dempsey won last night, but not the way he expected to. The lighter but courageous challenger battled the champion over 15 furious rounds and when the 15th round was over he was still on his feet. Dempsey got the decision but it was a moral victory for Gibbons.



I Miss Writing Those Great Old Sermons Against the Almighty Dollar

## Happy Birthday

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Someone once proposed to Thomas Jefferson a celebration of his birthday. "The only birthday which I recognize," he said, "is that of my country's liberties."

It is a good time now, if a little painful, to think about Jefferson. He was such an extraordinary embodiment of the qualities that once characterized the leaders of the United States and made possible our independence: disdain for wealth and show, respect for learning, faith in the ultimate power of reason if left unfettered by myth or privilege.

Remembering George the Third, he was against the glorification of Presidents. After Washington left office, people began celebrating the 23rd of January as this "independence" day, aroused "uneasy sensations," but he consoled himself with the thought that the birthday being honored was that "not of the President but of the general."

### His Choice

Before the Constitution or the Bill of Rights existed, he said that if he had to choose "whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."

As President he suffered attacks from the press as caustic as anything imaginable today. He minded, and he had a temper, but he never weakened in his commitment to freedom of speech, not even for those in the most profound disagreement with his premises.

### Inner Resources

Like the other men who created the United States, he worried about concentrated power and sought to hem it with checks and balances. That view stemmed from his reading of the 18th-century political philosophers and from his own experience of human nature. He knew that belief in one's own good intentions was not enough: "He who permits himself to tell a lie once finds it much easier to do a

second and third time, till at length it becomes habitual . . . He was not a man who depended on political power for his satisfaction; he had inner resources. He was a scientist, an architect of real distinction, a scholar. He valued his part in the founding of the University of Virginia as much as he did the presidency.

Nor did he grow rich from office. "When a man assumes a public trust," he wrote, "he should consider himself as public property." He spent his last years at the edge of poverty, facing the possibility of having to sell his beloved house, Monticello. Even then he refused assistance from the state.

He was a revolutionary, but of a peculiarly American, old-fashioned kind. The Revolution that he and his colleagues declared on July 4, 1776, was one in favor of law. It was their very ground that the king had violated the unwritten constitution, the understandings of a lawful society; the Declaration of Independence complains of George's "unrestrained" power.

When Latin Americans rebelled against Spain, they had Jefferson's sympathy; he did not fear their disorder. "They had a good deal to learn, he thought, but 'representative government' . . . freedom of the press, habeas corpus and trial by jury would make a good beginning."

He wrote that to John Adams in 1821. There was a remarkable correspondence between the deepest political opponents, rivals for the presidency in 1800, spokesmen for conflicting regions and governmental philosophies. But those differences did not lead them to doubt each other's honor or patriotism.

In their retirement they corresponded regularly. Jefferson from Monticello, Adams from his home in Quincy, Mass. They would speculate about Calvinism, the proper translation of Greek phrases, world affairs, the ominous significance of slavery.

### Invited at 83

When he was 83, Jefferson was invited to Washington for the 50th anniversary celebration of the Declaration on July 4, 1820. He replied that he was too ill for the journey, but he offered these optimistic thoughts:

"The general spread of the

light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God . . . let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollection of these rights."

On that July 4, just after noon, Jefferson died at Monticello. A few hours later in Quincy, not knowing, John Adams died. His last words were, "Jefferson still survives."

## Watergate as Seen on British TV

By Irving Marder

LONDON.—If the Watergate output is nearing a saturation point in the United States, they're still lapsing it up in Britain. Although the flow on this side of the Atlantic is moderate, all three TV channels kept the Senate hearings turned on steadily. It seems apparent that supply and demand have achieved a balance.

The British television viewer could proceed, without turning a knob, from "Gunfight at Dodge City," starring John McEwen and Nancy Gates, circa 1959, to "Showdown at the Watergate Corral," starring Sam Ervin as the marshal and featuring Slippery John Dean.

### Not a Hayseed

On the BBC particularly, the format of the nightly Watergate program encouraged the idea that an old-fashioned "morality show" is unfolding—along the lines, perhaps, of "The Drunkard." This is enhanced by the tongue-in-cheek manner of Ludovic Kennedy, who has been introducing the program and handling the transitions. His technique has been to alternate slices of testimony—film clips from the satellite pick-up—with explanatory passages. Kennedy's public-school style of detached amusement blends well with a somewhat baffled account of the committee's proceedings.

The British have discovered, for

example, that Sen. Ervin is not really the corrupt-fetted hayseed he seems to be. But anyway, he still the marshal, and they have settled down comfortably with him. On the other hand, Sen. Lowell Weicker presents a slight casting difficulty, especially after his impassioned declaration last Thursday of an incorruptible Republican's political-ethical creed. It was splendid theater, but with emotional overtones of a kind the British find embarrassing.

John Dean, however, is no problem at all. It's simply a matter of transplanting him mentally from the Western setting to that other standby of British television fare: the routine police drama—"Z-Cars," perhaps. Dean's testimony came across the BBC screen as an enormously extended report by a copper to his superiors, delivered in a monotone and characterized by such circumlocutions as "at this point in time," for "then."

Another trait that fascinated British viewers is Dean's fondness for such phrases as "one-on-one," in reference to his interview, face-to-face with his employer, President Nixon. Normally there is a time lag of a couple of years for the eastward passage of American slang and jargon. Part of the Watergate spinoff over here has been to update the vocabularies of would-be wit-it-Britons who are still at the stage of, say, "all that jazz."

American usage in general, often under attack here, has just recruited some redoubtable allies. The use of "presently" for "now" and the phrase "to consult with" were the subject of an outraged letter to the Times. The writer, J. R. Colville, saw such usages as "but the tip of a large German-American iceberg which, we fear,

we are to preserve democracy, we must understand its principles. And the principle which distinguishes it from all other forms of government is that in a democracy the opposition not only is tolerated as constitutional but must be maintained because it is in fact indispensable . . . for making the great experiment of governing people by consent rather than by coercion, it is not sufficient that the party in power should have a majority. It is just as necessary . . . that it must listen to the minority and be moved by the minority.

"A good statement," like any other sensible human being, always learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters. For his supporters will push him to disaster unless his opponents show him where the dangers are. So if he is to be left to his own devices, he must be left without opponents; for they keep him on the path of reason and good sense.

The third, and final text, by a contemporary political leader, is this: "A politician knows that his friends are not always his allies, and that his adversaries are not his enemies. A politician knows how to make the process of democracy work, and loves the intricate workings of the democratic system."

### Need to Relearn

It is not enough to rid America of the perpetrators of these crimes. The error that confuses political opposition with disloyalty must also be purged. There is a need to relearn the U.S. democratic tradition and regain the habits of freedom and dissent which these men sought so ruthlessly to suppress.

Here are three brief thoughts to ponder: The first from a Founding Father: "I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me in opinion without imputing to them criminality. I know too well the weakness and uncertainty of human reason to wonder at its different results. Both of our political parties, at least the honest part of them, agree conscientiously in the same object—the public good; but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good . . ."

### Preserve Democracy

"Which is right, time and experience will prove . . . whichever opinion the majority of the nation concurs, that must prevail. My anxieties on this subject will never carry me beyond the use of honorable means, of truth and reason; nor have they ever lessened my esteem for moral worth, nor alienated my affections from a single friend, who did not first withdraw himself from me."

The second passage, by a 20th-century philosopher, is this: "If

### Jefferson Letter

"A politician knows that the best way to be a winner is to make the other side feel it does not have to be a loser. And a politician knows both the name of the game and the rules of the game, and he seeks his ends through the time-honored democratic means."

The first passage comes from Thomas Jefferson in an 1804 letter to Abigail Adams. The second is from Walter Lippmann's 1953 essay, "The Indispensable Opposition."

And the third passage, interestingly, is from Richard M. Nixon's eulogy of Everett M. Dirksen on September 9, 1969. Had the men in power understood and heeded those thoughts, yesterday would have been a happier 197th birthday of the Republic. Perhaps by 1976, Americans will have found leaders who grasp their meaning and give more than lip service to keeping them alive.

### 1697 Reference

Another correspondent, discussing the current use of "presently," also cited the OED for this usage: ". . . too long and melancholy a mischance to relate presently. The date was 1697."

It was left to E. S. Leedham Green, assistant to the Keeper of the Cambridge University Archives, to put—as the British say—the boot in:

"It is . . . a recognized fact, he wrote, 'that a number of his guests' imports—notably from America—are heartily corrective Mr. Colville would have done well, before putting stamp it, envelope, to reflect upon Locke's warning that 'it should not be done presently; lest passion (an inaccuracy) mingle with it.'"

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Operas at Holland's Festival

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (UPI)—"Aida" seemed an unlikely choice for the program of the venturesome Holland Festival, but in the event it was fully justified by the imaginative, panoramic production by Götz Friedrich and an exciting musical performance under the young Dutch conductor Aldo de Waart.

The Theater Carré, where the Verdi work was performed, is really an indoor circus whose shape and dimensions both pose some problems and offer some unusual possibilities to a stage director. It has a standard stage, but the main playing area is in front of that, semi-surrounded by the audience in the raised amphitheater.

Friedrich and his principal collaborators—designer—Reinbert Zimmernann and lighting director—Joergen Myrdal—converted disadvantages into assets with a genuinely in-the-round staging that had the freedom of an outdoor performance, while the sound benefited from the resonance and stereophonic possibilities of the trumpets in the grand march of an enclosed space.

**Atmosphere**  
The main playing area was an octagon of red and blue translucent material, sometimes lit from below. The proscenium opening was filled with a metallic wall with sliding doors from which the white-clad priests emerged, and which gave the necessary claustrophobic atmosphere of a closed, monolithic society. Baroque and rococo sets were made from all points of the compass and from all elevations—from below on ramps or stairs, or up into elevated areas at either side. The king rolled out on his throne high up from the level of the audience, above and behind the orchestra and the conductor, who himself had a splendid vantage point in a kind of crow's nest from which he could see and be seen by everyone.

Friedrich commanded his vast forces with let least as much strategic and tactical ingenuity as Radames must have shown in commanding the Egyptian army. For once, the triumphal scene's visual and sonic potential seemed to be fulfilled, and the trial of Radames resounded sepulchraly from underneath the main stage. Only the final scene did not really come off, leaving the audience to imagine a subterranean tomb.

But "Aida" has some pivotal scenes that do not involve mobs, leaving the soloists to fill the same vast space on their own. This meant, on one hand, some unsuitable but rousing singing from a uniformly big-voiced cast, and on the other a lot of exhausting running around, generally climaxed by one singer or another—usually Aida or Amneris—hurrying herself to the floor to convey extreme emotion.

The English soprano Pauline Tinsley surely earned extra hazard pay for the vigor with which she performed these duties, as well as for the dramatic power and relative ease of her singing. The Cleveland Globe, the stalwart Badames, and Montserrat Agerici, the melodramatic Amneris, both sang as if they were in the Baths of Caracalla—all out, all the way. Maurizio Mazzoni, as Ramfis, and Henk Smits, as the king offered firm, well-controlled bass voices, and Jan Derksen was a strong Amorus.

Part of the reason on Saturday at the Amsterdam Municipal Theater might have been that Miss Sutherland sounded ever so slightly below her very best. But mainly, she was surrounded by peers in this specialized branch of vocalism—notably Eugénie Tourangeau as Bertarido, Margareta Elms as Edwige and Eric Tappay as Trimalchio. Aida after Aida poured out in glorious profusion.

## Matisse Work Auctioned for Record £140,000

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters).—A painting by Matisse was sold at Sotheby's in London today for £140,000, a record price for the artist.

The Matisse is entitled "Femme à la Fenêtre, Nice," and was painted in 1918. It was sent for sale by an anonymous American woman and bought by London's Waddington Gallery. The previous record for a Matisse was \$106,000, paid at another Sotheby's sale in 1970.



Triumphal scene from the Götz Friedrich production of "Aida."

and Sutherland and Tourangeau collaborated beautifully in the opera's one duet.

José Varona's sets and costumes were handsome and suitably baroque, but Tito Capobianco—whose New York City Center production of the composer's "Julius Caesar" was such

a hit—offered a mannered staging that eventually got tiresome. No one simply moved from point A to point B, but did so in an archly baroque way accompanied by a guard of elaborately costumed small dancers.

One gimmick that backfired

was the florid bow that each singer gave after the last word of each aria. The audience soon took this as the signal to burst into applause, more often than not drowning out an orchestral coda. Richard Bonynge, despite this, conducted a stylish performance.

## Luxe in the Swedish Lumbering Country

By Jan Sjöby

SUNDSVALL, Sweden (UPI).—The North Country, as Robert W. Service so correctly observed, is a rough country. His observation holds true, or held true at the time of writing, even east of the Greenwich meridian.

This city on the Bothnian coast, north of the 63d parallel (which means the latitude of the Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories though some 150 degrees east) is the capital of the Swedish lumber country. It was a frontier town, more or less, until the mid-1800s when the steam sawmills began to rumble in the outskirts. Mini-empires were built and the mini-emperors were called *trabarnar*, meaning "lumber barons." Sundsvall changed from frontier town to boom town.

Hotel Knaust traces its origins to this period, a grand hotel in the wildwoods, a jewel in a rough setting. It is still in business, fortunately, and it is still the grand hotel in this end of the woods.

The birth of the Knaust dates to 1861 when a southerner named Knaust (from the Småland Province, some 375-odd miles south) took over an inn. The son of a shoemaker, he named it *Skomakarekällaren*, meaning the Shoemaker's Tavern. It must have been a good watering hole because it is still alive in local legend.

In 1891, when reconstruction was somewhat under way after a devastating town-wide fire in 1888, a nephew of Mr. Knaust ceremoniously inaugurated magnificently appointed Hotel Knaust "with 30 well-furnished and carpeted rooms, within two minutes from the harbor and the railway station," presumably by hansom cab. It takes at least five minutes to walk.

### The Facade

The facade, at the corner of Main Street and Customs Street was in glorious "German Renaissance." A magnificent central staircase (in marble) leads up from the lobby. The men of Sundsvall considered it "the equivalent of the Leaning Tower in Pisa."

The lumber barons discovered Mr. Knaust's establishment, within hours or days, and a golden age rolled in. The cuisine was good, the grogs were strong and the barons had folding money which meant a lot at a time when a slug of aquavit could be had for legendary 8 öre, a couple of pennies, more or less.

The standard story is that the lumber barons rode their horses up the magnificent central staircase, to their overnight quarters when they had had one touch too many of Mr. Knaust's liquids and couldn't manage the passage on their own legs. There was no elevator at the time.

The trouble was that a horse will climb up a set of marble stairs but refuses to attempt a descent. The horses, legend goes, were slaughtered, cavalry officer-wise, upstairs.

"The stories about the lumber barons," cautions Bo Wilst, present-day director of the institution, "may contain somewhat, or even grossly, exaggerated truths. They were surely a freewheeling lot though, mixing with traveling salesmen and rumrunners and officers from the Royal 28th Infantry, garrisoned in the backwoods of Sollefteå, up the Indal river."

Traveling theater companies made Knaust's their headquarters when performing in and around Sundsvall and yellowing registry books contain the signatures of Gösta Ekman sr. and Anders de Wahl, both of the silent movies. Tenor Jussi Björling preferred to sleep in the garden end of the hotel and the set of rooms he picked is still known as the "Jussi Björling Suite."

### Royalty

One of the first royal personages arrived in 1897: King Chulalongkorn of Siam. It was a

The arrival of King Chulalongkorn of Siam at the Hotel Knaust in 1897.



great day in little Sundsvall where few kings had ventured since Gustaf II Adolf came up the coast to found the city in 1624. King Chulalongkorn was followed, in the hotel register, by Kings Oscar II, Gustaf V and Gustaf VI Adolf, all Swedes, though the latter, Mr. Wilst sadly comments, "was only a crown prince at the time."

The exterior of the Knaust looks much as it did in King Chulalongkorn's days. The grand staircase is still in place. The rooms, however, have been modernized even though some of them may contain pieces of furniture from the belle époque (trumpolstered).

The kitchen downstairs is considered one of the most distinguished north of the Del River, the traditional border between Sweden proper and "the North." In addition to Russian caviar and *tournedos tyrolienne*—stuff to be found almost anywhere between Moscow and Lisbon—Knaust's chef features a North Country menu listing "mountain trout with butter and toasted flatbread, a specialty of nearby hilly Jämtland Province," "salmon *papillote* à la Knaust" and "reindeer fillet

flambé in juniperberry sauce with rowanberry jelly." As a real North Country dessert, Mr. Wilst may suggest hot cloudberry or vanilla ice cream with almond shavings.

It may all sound way out but this end of the world is pretty close to ultimate Thule.

Most evenings, younger or

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## JAZZ

### Newport in New York: Hits, A Miss and an Epoch-Maker

By Leonard Feather

NEW YORK—One of the more widely publicized concerts of the 10-day Newport Jazz Festival was "The Life and Times of Ray Charles," written and narrated by James Baldwin.

Fortunately for the audience at Carnegie Hall Sunday, Charles was in superlative form, singing his most transcendent gospel-blues material, backed by his orchestra and the Raeletts. As a reflection of Baldwin's sensitivity and perception, however, the presentation was an almost total loss.

Charles managed to find intelligent answers to Baldwin's pompous and sometimes inane disc jockey-style questions, but he could not control the dramatic vignettes, played by Clady Tyson and two male actors. Weak both in acting and amplification, they seemed to have less to do with Ray Charles than with an old short story by Baldwin, "Sonny's Blues." Instead of conveying the essence of Charles's life and times, Baldwin seemingly took the easy way out by dramatizing that fictional work. Even the singer's blindness was never mentioned.

### Philharmonic Hall

A Monday evening concert, at Philharmonic Hall, offered some inspiring moments when Alice Babo sang with the Duke Ellington orchestra. The awesomely pure-toned Swedish singer first worked with the band in its 1968 sacred concert at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. On Monday her material was secular and surprising. She applied her three octave range to wordless renditions of a 1939 Ellington tune, "Serenade to Sweden," and to Johnny Hodges's "Jeep's Blues"; there was also a lyrical tribute to Hodges, "Checked Hat." She continued with a Swedish folk song, "Far Away Star," and concluded with a free-for-all exchange of sounds with trumpeters Willie Cook and Barry Hall. This was an invigorating and unusual set.

At other locations, the festival is providing something for every taste, sometimes at a financial sacrifice. Heavily attended—by some 4,000 voyagers—were the three boat rides on the Staten Island Ferry. Though the Hudson is no Mississippi, the Manhattan and New Jersey skylines provided a pleasant backdrop for a period music was fashioned by trumpeter Percy Humphrey's Preservation Hall Band from New Orleans, with relief music on a lower deck by the smoother, less antiquated quartet of drummer Bussy Drotin.

Most evenings, younger or

less-known artists are being given their chance in "Jazz—the New Generation," at the smaller Carnegie Recital Hall, or in the "New York Musicians Jazz Festival" series at Alice Tully Hall.

A children's program held Monday in Central Park, emceed by Fran Allison, was notable for the incredible dancing of Baby Laurence. Long a black eminence of the bebop era, he paid tribute to Charlie Parker and Max Roach, defying the devastatingly humid afternoon as he tapped his way through "Billie's Bounce."

For the 2,700 who paid a \$9 door charge at Roseland Monday evening, the "Thirties Ball" brought the happiest hours of all. The music, by the bands of Ellington, Basie and Herman, drew a huge, tight knot of fans around the bandstand, while the rest either jittersbugged, or socialized at the room's broad periphery, or stopped to watch a fashion show sponsored by Harper's Bazaar.

It was a time for meeting old friends, revisiting memories and reconstructing illustrious yesterdays. The sound system was terrible but nobody seemed to care. On its own terms, this was a perfect, once in a lifetime evening.

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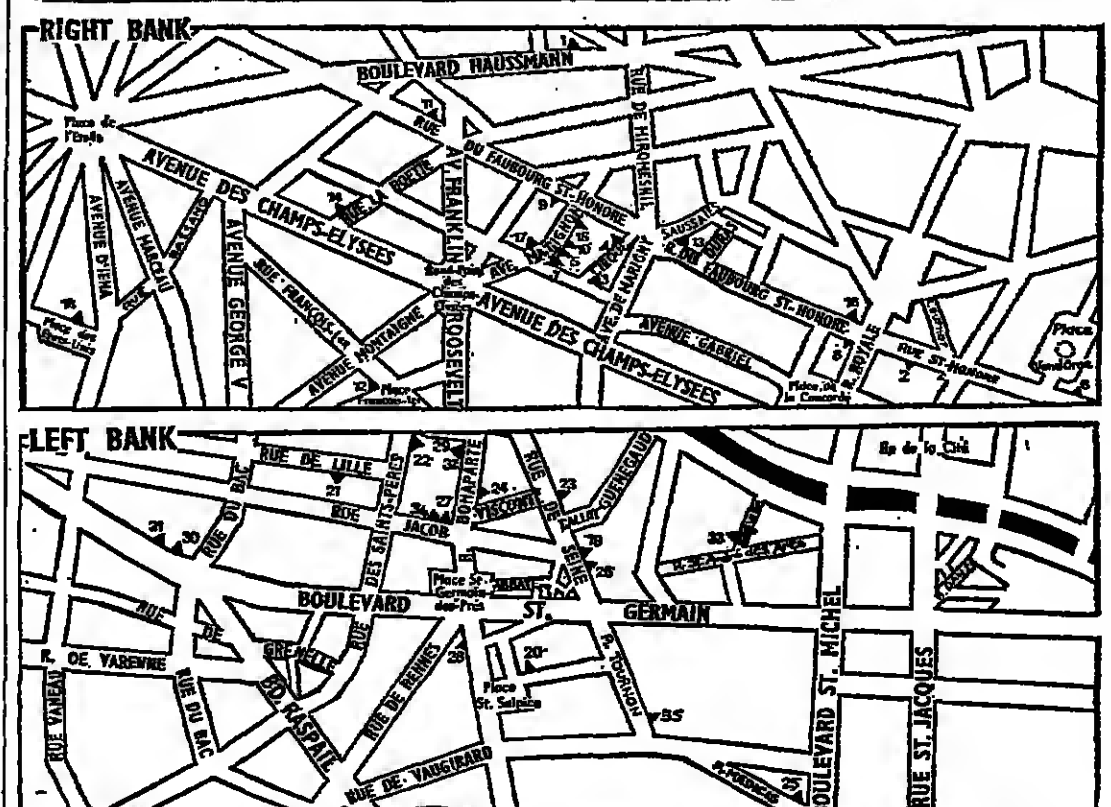
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| (1) GALLERIE ARIEL<br>140 Rue de Valenciennes (80). 227-13-89.<br>Painters from the Gallery. From July 1.   | (12) Galerie de la Présidence<br>90 Faubourg St-Honoré. Tel. 2-53-48-49.<br>Cezanne, Clavé, Fautrier, Frères, de Gaulle, Gen Paul, Geric, Gruber, Guitard, Loris, Marchand, Montaigne, Vaché and G. Oudet, sculptur. | (25) LA GRAVURE 41 R-de Seine (courtyard).<br>209-05-44. Original modern engravings.  |
| (2) GALLERIE BOIER<br>237 Rue St-Honoré (1st). 972-30-45.<br>Original Contemporary Graphics.<br>AGASSI, BRACON, CHAMILL, COTTE, DALL, S. DELAUNAY, MATISSE, MIRO, PICASSO, POLIAROFF.   | (13) GALLERIE DENISE RENÉ<br>Right Bank, 124 R. de la Boétie (80).<br>Tel.: 369-23-17. YOUNGERMAN.   | (26) LES HEURES CLAIRES<br>19 Rue Bonaparte (80). 633-04-58.<br>Rocks — Paintings — Drawings — Lithographs — Prints. DALL, TOPPOLI, TROUSSE, DAUTRY, WEILANDER, etc.                    |
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| (7) GALLERIE DE FRANCE<br>3 R. du P. St-Honoré (80). 225-59-37.<br>SERIE POLIAROFF, June 25-October 6.  | (18) JEANNE BUCHER<br>63 Rue de Seine (80). Tel.: 328-23-23.   | (31) GALLERIE ST. GERMAIN<br>50 R. St-Germain (75). 544-17-55.<br>Permanently show: André Marchand, Ravel, Sculpture by Olivier Segula.   |
| (8) Galerie Hervé ODERMATT<br>(Formerly KNOEDLER)<br>45 bis Rue St-Honoré (80). 225-59-78.  | (19) LA DEMEURE<br>6 Pl. Saint-Sulpice (60). 326-02-74.<br>CONTEMPORARY TAPETRIES<br>AUBUSSON — NEW WEAVINGS   | (32) TAPETRIES mur du nomade<br>Aubusson, Plaines, Printed.<br>24 Rue Jacob (80). 544-02-18.<br>RUSSIAN AVANT GARDE MOSCOW 1978<br>Until July 14.                                       |
| (9) GRAVURE MATIGNON<br>14 Av. Matignon. 225-64-77.<br>Original Engravings & Lithographs.   | (20) Galerie PAUL FACCHETTI<br>17 Rue de Lille (81). 546-71-89.  | (33) GALLERIE DINA VERNY<br>35 Rue Jacob (80). 544-02-18.<br>RUSSIAN AVANT GARDE MOSCOW 1978<br>Until July 14.  |
| (10) Galerie MINERVAUX & GEMMES<br>104 Rue St-Honoré (80). Tel.: 225-52-07.<br>Collection, Decoration, Jewelry.   | (21) GALLERIE FRAMOND<br>3 Rue des Saints-Pères (80). 546-36-80.<br>Baudouin, Bors, du Cougnic, Derycke, Estère, Garbell, Léger, Lesieur, Picasso, Poliakoff, Vieira da Silva, Vassary.                              | (34) LUCIE WEILL, 63 Rue Bonaparte (80).<br>Painters from the Gallery.  |







# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Is the Dollar Strong or Weak?—An Analysis

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—The dollar is weak on international currency exchanges, yet many economists—as well as bankers and businessmen—now regard it as an undervalued currency.

Its devaluation has certainly gone far beyond what anybody anticipated two years ago when President Nixon, as part of the new economic policy of Aug. 15, 1971, cut the dollar loose from gold and permitted it to float against other currencies.

Since July of 1971, the dollar has been devalued 31 percent against the West German mark, 26 percent against the yen, 23 percent against the Swiss franc and 6 percent against the British pound.

The overall trade-weighted devaluation of the dollar, in relation to all other currencies, is 26 or 27 percent since July, 1971.

Hard to Understand  
In purchasing-power terms—as American travelers who have been to Europe or Japan lately can testify—the dollar certainly seems undervalued; so how can one explain the foreign-exchange weakness of the dollar? The answer is one that many people have a hard time understanding.

The international value of the dollar or of any other currency is not determined by its purchasing power, that is, how much it will buy in some other country when converted at existing exchange rates.

Nor is the international value of a currency determined by whether that country is running a surplus or deficit in its balance of trade. Indeed, at least in the short run, the international value of a currency is not even determined by the overall balance of payments, although over time the net outflow or inflow of funds does cause a currency to weaken or strengthen.

Supply and Demand  
But the immediate determinant of the international value of any currency is simply the supply and demand for it in foreign ex-

change markets. And for many months the supply of dollars has been vastly greater than the demand for them.

At present the excess supply of dollars is greater than it has ever been, because foreigners have been accumulating far more dollars than they are willing to hold. It is estimated that at the end of 1970 foreign governments and private foreign businesses and individuals were holding approximately \$100 billion.

Since then—owing to the huge outflow of short-term capital from the United States—foreign official and private dollar hold-

ings have doubled to about \$200 billion. Of that sum, more than \$80 billion is held by foreign governments and central banks.

That enormous pile of liquid assets hangs over the dollar and keeps it in endless peril. Whenever trouble develops—whether in the form of worsening American inflation, curbs on exports that could damage the U.S. trade and payments position, a political bombast like Watergate, or even foreign events such as the market's latest 5.5 percent revaluation—those foreign dollar holdings are likely to be used for speculative purposes.

This heavy supply of foreign dollar holdings threatens to cause trouble whether the dollar is "fundamentally" strong or weak currency.

But there is more. Foreign holdings that may drive down the dollar when doubts about the country rise are augmented by dollars owned by American citizens and companies. In a sense, the whole U.S. money supply is available to Americans for speculation against the dollar, although obviously not all American or foreign dollar holdings are likely to be used for speculative purposes.

But is the dollar fundamentally strong or weak? In the long run that depends on the outlook for the American balance of payments—and whether this country continues to run deficits and increase the already excess supply of dollars or whether it runs surpluses that would reduce the outstanding pool of dollars and strengthen confidence in the American currency.

## Fed Orders Chase to Shed Its Holding in British Bank

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—Chase Manhattan Bank confirmed yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board ordered it in April to divest itself of a 13.77 percent interest in Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd., London, a major international bank with assets of more than \$63 billion.

At current market prices, Chase's investment in Standard is worth approximately \$90 million.

The Federal Reserve's order, which was not previously reported, was disclosed in the initial issue of the Economist World Banker, a new international banking newsletter with offices in New York City.

Officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission said yesterday that Chase might have violated the SEC's reporting requirements by not disclosing the Fed order in its regular monthly reports to the commission.

The Fed's letter to Chase was dated April 18, and under the SEC's rules this action—assuming that disclosure was required—should have been reported in the commission no later than May 10. A spokesman for Chase denied that the bank had violated any SEC reporting requirement.

Subsidiary Cited  
The text of the letter was not immediately available, but according to the Economist World Banker, the Fed ordered the divestiture because a subsidiary of Standard owns a bank in San Francisco that conducts a purely domestic business in California. The Fed determined, the news-

letter said, that if Standard continued to own the California subsidiary and if Chase continued to own voting shares of the British banking group, this would constitute interstate banking within the United States in violation of American law and regulations.

The British bank has refused to give up its California operation, apparently because that bank forms a key part of its strategy in developing business in the Pacific basin.

Deadline Set  
Under the terms of the Fed's order, Chase was given until July 18 to file a plan of divestiture, and until April 18, 1975, to complete the sale. The latter date has apparently been extended still further, but no details were available yesterday on the new deadline.

Chase apparently also has the option of suggesting some other solution to the Fed short of divestiture that would solve the problem of eliminating the dual banking operations in New York and California.

Chase is the second-largest bank in New York and the third-largest in the nation, with assets at the end of the last year of \$30.7 billion.

Should the Fed's order stand and be implemented, it would represent a major international banking setback for Chase, which has relied heavily on making investments in other banks—rather than opening direct branches on its own—in expanding overseas.

## Chase Manhattan Sets Up Link to Bank of China

HONG KONG, July 4 (AP).—Chase Manhattan will be the first U.S. bank to establish a correspondent relationship with Peking's Bank of China, David Rockefeller announced today on his return from a 10-day visit to China.

Mrs. Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan, said his bank at first will handle only foreign remittances and travelers' letters of credit for the Chinese. He said a "complete correspondent banking relationship" will not be formalized until the U.S. and Chinese governments reach agreement on \$70 million in bank accounts that has been frozen in China and America since the Communist conquest in 1949.

He said there are also some \$250-million worth of other claims by individuals and corporations of one nation against the other, but he said settlement of these is not a factor in the present deal.

He said the correspondent relationship will be the first link of any kind between U.S. and Chinese banks since the Communist take-over 24 years ago.

### Shell, Esso Find Oil in North Sea

Shell U.K. Exploration & Production Ltd., operating on behalf of the Royal Dutch/Shell group and Esso Petroleum Co., announces an oil find in the North Sea. Shell says first indications suggest the presence of an oil accumulation of commercial size. The discovery has been named the Dunlin field. The discovery is believed to extend into a block which is held by a group consisting of Continental Oil Co., Gulf Oil Corp. and Britain's National Coal Board. The field is located about eight miles north-northwest of Shell-Esso's Brent oil field and about 110 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands.

### U.S. Installment Credit Gains in May

The rapid growth in U.S. consumer credit resumed in May after a one-month slowdown in April, the Federal Reserve Board reports. Installment credit outstanding increased by \$1.99 billion, almost \$600 million more than in April and about the same as the record monthly average attained in the first quarter of this year.

### London Exchange Objects to Ariel

The London Stock Exchange objects to the planned Ariel system for international computerized trading in securities on the grounds that it would endanger maintenance of a fair market, lead to fragmentation and a subsequent loss of liquidity in the central market and create problems in supervising the securities market. The exchange also questions whether the envisioned savings in brokers' commissions will outweigh the cost of dealing at less than the best price. The exchange says Ariel proposals "ignore the established practice of separating the functions of broker and jobber, of principal and agent." The separation "goes a long way to ensure a fair and trustworthy market," it adds.

## Dollar Is Buffeted in Europe; Pompidou Fears New 'Crisis'

(Continued from Page 1)

The German mark closed at 236 to the dollar, down from 237. The Swiss franc was unchanged at 2.61. The French commercial franc closed at 4.05, down from 4.08.

A number of reasons are behind the dollar's weakness. These are: fears of American government paralysis, especially in economic matters; over the Watergate scandal; rebounding American inflation; disappointment in the latest American trade figures; and ever higher trade surpluses for Germany.

Today's market activity came as the chief monetary operations officer for the United States, Paul A. Volcker, was in Paris leading an American delegation at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Volcker, deputy secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, spent most of his time in private meetings with representatives of other major Western nations.

His only comment to newsmen was the somewhat cryptic: "In time the dollar will show its real value."

### U.S. Predicts Lower Growth in 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON, July 4 (Reuters).—U.S. government economists forecast yesterday the real rate of gross national product growth in the second quarter would be around 4.5 percent, a sharp decline from the 8 percent real expansion in the first quarter.

However, they warned that the second quarter data, to be published later this month, should not be read as a sign that the economy is going into a sharp reverse.

They explained that the first-quarter high level of consumer spending, at \$77.5 billion, is regarded as misleading. The early Easter meant that consumer spending in March was higher than usual—temporarily what was usually thought of as a second-quarter movement into the first.

Consumer spending on automobiles normally increases in the spring, the economists noted, but this year the auto output level was so high through the first quarter that there had been only a modest increase in the second. Some or all of this second-quarter gain could be eroded by seasonal adjustment factors.

Consumer spending declined in April, advanced in May and should show a small gain in June. "If you take out autos for June, consumer spending would show a strong positive for the month," one economist commented.

Generally, however, consumer spending for the second quarter will look weak compared with the first quarter. The economists add to this a small inventory accumulation and little movement in capital spending to provide the broader picture of an apparently nose-diving economy in the second quarter.

"I'm afraid some people might be guided by the figures rather than their own common sense," an official said. "The [Federal Reserve System's] production index shows much greater strength in the economy than the GNP data might lead people to believe."

### German Reserves Up

FRANKFURT, July 4 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's net central monetary reserves rose 1.9 billion deutsche marks to a total of 39.9 billion DM in the week ended June 30 due to the Bundesbank's intervention on the foreign exchange market, the Bundesbank said today.

Net central reserves are the balance of overall reserves minus certain unspecified liabilities on the central bank's weekly balance sheet. While gold reserves declined 18.75 million marks, to 13.98 billion, immediately convertible foreign exchange holdings increased 1.02 billion DM to \$6.44 billion. Overall reserves climbed 1.48 billion marks to \$8.51 billion, and foreign liabilities grew 340 million to 10.14 billion DM.

### Belgian Bank Rate Rise

BRUSSELS, July 4 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian national bank is raising its discount rate to 8 percent from 5.5 percent effective tomorrow.

The rate was last changed on May 10, when it was increased from 5 percent.

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### One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of dollar on the major international exchanges:

	July 4, 1973	Prev.
Belg. (per \$)	2.3745	2.3752
Belg. (fr. 100)	33.235	33.4
Swiss (fr. 100)	27.071	26.95
Deutsche mark	2.3770	2.376
Dane kron.	5.46	5.46
British	2.4535	2.4535
Fr. (fr. 100)	4.025	4.014
Fr. (fr. 100)	4.025	4.014
Quint.	2.5715	2.568
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (100)	602.0	602.0
Lira (100)	577	511.5
Peseta	16.925	16.925
Schilling	17.153	17.175
Sv. kron.	4.67	4.67
Swiss franc	2.37	2.37
Yen	364.58	364.58

At 7:00 p.m. B. Commercial.

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U.S.A.	41.6%	Italy	1.8%
Canada	3.8%	Switzerland	2.1%
Germany	10.7%	Sweden	1.8%
France	12.9%	U.K.	2.8%
Netherlands	11.2%	Australia	7.9%
Belgium	1.4%	South Africa	2.6%

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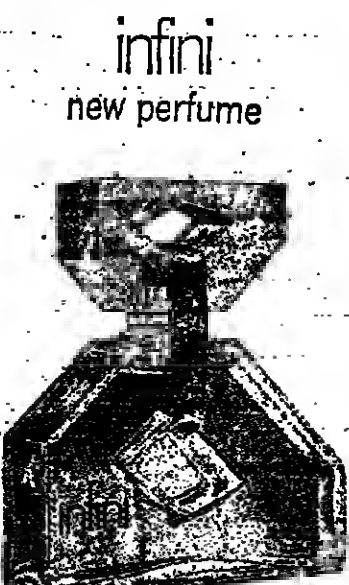
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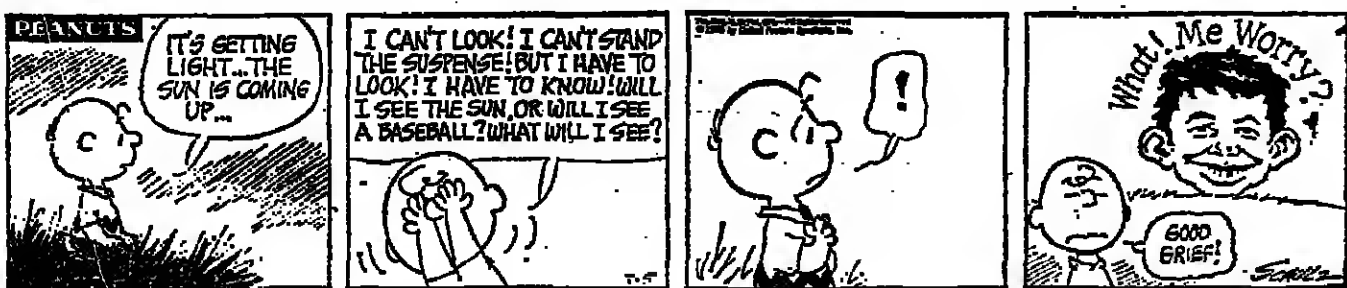
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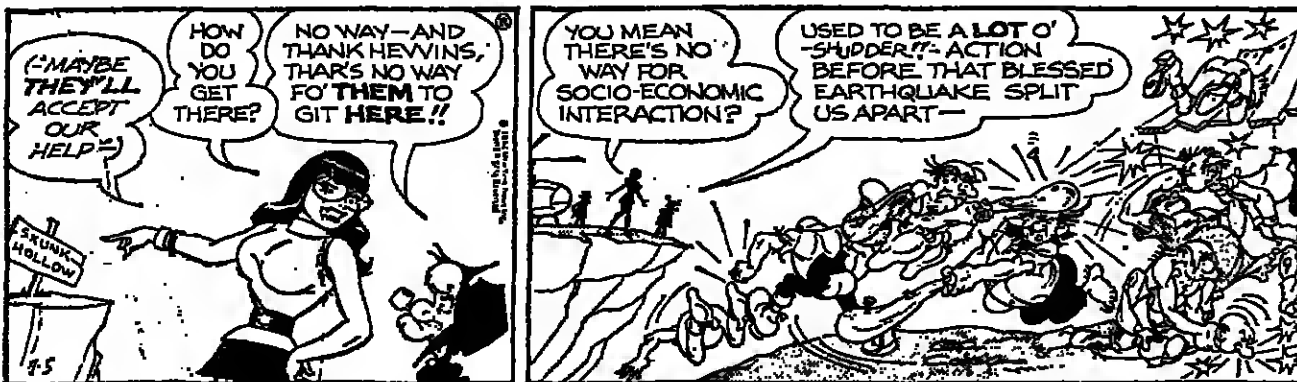
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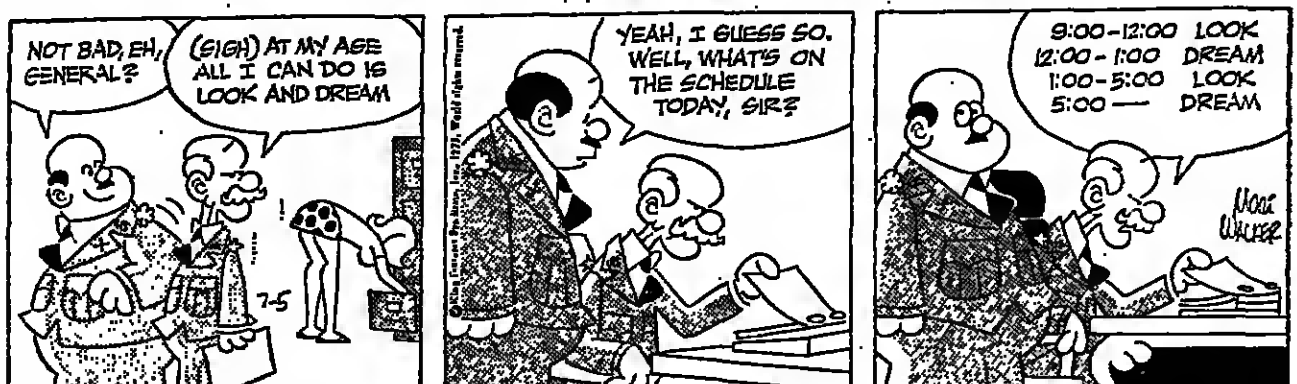
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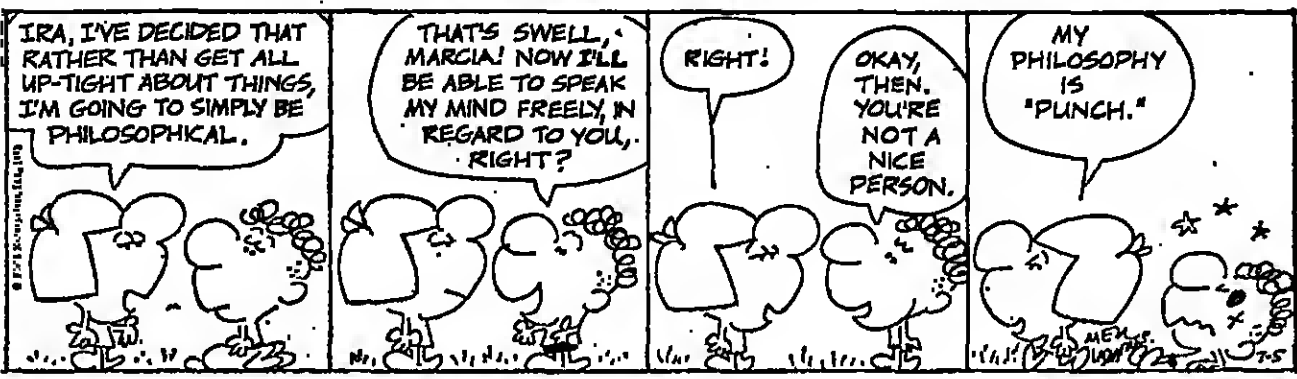
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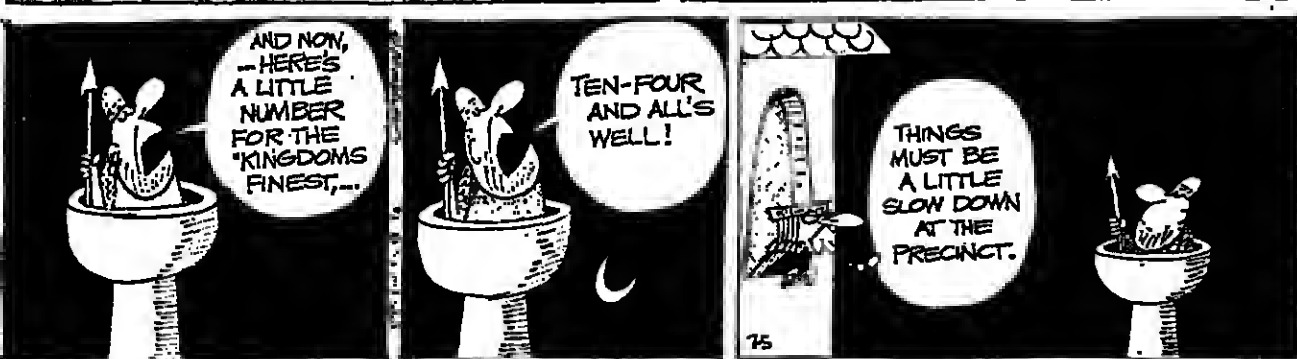
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some modern conventions can result in the contract being played from an abnormal side of the table. An example is the gambling three-no-trump opening, based on a long solid minor suit and little else. The other players can often work out which suit the opening bidder has and adjust their actions accordingly.

North tried this rather startling opening bid. East, encouraged by the vulnerability, took a chance with a four-spade bid, which might have led to disaster if South had held spade length. As it was, South made a well-judged bid of five clubs, suppressing his powerful hearts. He could tell that his partner held long, solid clubs and could see prospects of making 11 tricks. West should no doubt have tried five spades, which would have failed by three tricks since East cannot reach the dummy in time to take the spade finesse—North is in a position to overruff the third round of hearts in due course.

But West decided to defend, and he was right, up to a point. Five clubs was beatable, but the winning road for the defense was not easy to find.

NORTH (D)

K 8

Q 8

J 10

A 10

K 10

Q 10

J 10

A 10

K 10

Q 10

J 10

A 10

K 10

Q 10

J 10

A 10

K 10

Q 10

J 10

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J 10

The opening lead was the spade three, and South did not squander dummy's king. The ace was clearly on the right, so he played the eight to give East a small problem on the first trick. He solved it correctly by playing the jack to win the trick, but they had a bigger problem.

With all the cards in view it is easy to see that a shift to diamonds is essential to give the defense three tricks. But East had no way to tell. The declarer's diamonds could well have been solid, in which case this shift would have been fatal. Not unnaturally East tried to cash the spade ace, perhaps assuming that his partner would have raised with four cards in the suit.

The declarer had no trouble. He ruffed, drew trumps and surrendered a heart trick to make the vulnerable game.

But it was a different story at other tables, where North became the declarer in five clubs. East led the spade ace, and knew there was no hope of a second trick in the suit. He could see that the hearts in dummy were about to be established and that the only hope for a third defensive trick was in diamonds. The diamond shift was not difficult to find, and the game was defeated.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

QEN	MAITIA	CIAP
SLAY	ADHOC	ABAS
QAND	STREET	RAVE
AS	WOTIE	WOTIAN
AS	WOTIE	WOTIAN
BOOLE	ULIAN	RES
UPLEFT	BAPI	TES
THEFOURTH	OFJULY	
VAC	RUME	REEFS
AVAST	ASSET	SET
FORN	TIETHE	
ETIO	AMISU	TALE
REEL	SETTE	IDES
TRIA	SWELL	HART

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHOAC

TRUPE

COBIXE

NOPPIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DUXOM MERCY DEFILE PLAQUE

Answer: A speech without distinction—A MUMBLE

## BOOKS

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF MY FATHER

By Paul Spike. Illustrated. Knopf. 253 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WE have here, in Paul Spike's "Photographs of My Father," an excellent example of why it sometimes pays for an aspiring young fiction writer to write nonfiction. First, to state the negative side of the case, it is doubtful that Mr. Spike could have handled this autobiographical material as fiction. His only previous book, "Bad News," was a fairly run-of-the-mill collection of short stories. Even in this new book, which shows clear evidence that the author has grown as a stylist, his command of language is not yet distinctive enough for the purposes of first-rate fiction. (Although it is apparent from the cogent comments on writing included in "Photographs of My Father" that Mr. Spike understands how a writer goes about developing his own style, he has not yet made this knowledge instinctive.) And had Mr. Spike imagined the story he tells here and tried to convey it in a novel, he would have been hard put to make it believable.

For even a master storyteller would be challenged to make digestible, or even palatable, a tale in which a boy growing up extremely close to a father who is what everyone from a mother who is something of a blob to him, sustains the following succession of blows: First, he has a minor nervous breakdown, accompanied by minor psychosomatic ailments, and goes into psychoanalysis; then he uncovers his long-repressed feelings; then he learns that his hero-father has a secret homosexual life; and to top it all off, he is handed the news that his father has just been mysteriously bludgeoned to death while on one of his heroic missions.

And while all this incredible psychological stress has been bearing down on the boy, he has been trying to get into a good college (for the sake of his parents) from various Eastern prep schools, or he has been discovering sex and drugs among the natives of New York City, or he has been attending Columbia University at the time when it became the testing ground for the radical youth of the 1960s.

Too much, Mr. Spike—any conscientious creative-writing teacher would have had to admonish him. Why not leave the murder and the psychology to Dostoevski, the prep-school shift to J.D. Salinger, the sex to D.H. Lawrence and Columbia to Alan Lelchuk. Scale things down a bit, because what you're doing won't wash as fiction.

But "Photographs of My Father" has not been written as fiction. Paul Spike's father really was the Rev. W. Spike, who, during a remarkable career as a white radical minister, ran Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square during the heyday of the beats, helped to organize the march on Washington in 1963, lobbied for the Civil Rights Bill of 1964, wrote parts of Pres-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS					
1	Dog-race prop	52	Storms, in	21	Londonberry, for one
7	Convenes	54	Gift of	22	Scientist's goal
11	Exclamations	56	Running track	23	Initials for kind treatment
14	Unwilling	57	"On — the show!"	24	Cartoonist Gardner
16	Chinese land area	58	German noble	27	Parts of sonata
17	Cylindrical	61	Formerly named	28	Well-groomed
18	"Get a — of this"	62	noir	31	Latin abbr.
19	— Saudi	63	Wards off	34	Pester
20	Street-diggers' targets	67	Building wings	36	Swiss river
22	Arrests	68	Jules et al.	38	Set the pace
23	Hard journey	69	Latin connectives	40	Scout-to-be
25	Envy or sloth	70	Panay natives	41	Most strange
26	Clef	71	Indo-Europeans	42	Religious students
28	Fasting periods			43	Get off the subject
30	Indian of West			45	Italian bistro
32	Young bird			46	Age
33	— the harrelhead			47	Niece or aunt
35	Hunting-group members			50	Abbr. for the base runner
37	Coin of Iran			53	Fish
38	Eastern judge			55	Costa —
40	Confused			59	Character in Volunga Saga
44	List			60	Declare
48	Second time around			62	Lille
49	On — (rumor)			64	Shoe size
51	Crow or head			65	Draft agency: Abbr.
	</				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14						15					16	
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48					49	50		51				
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57					58	59		60				
61					62			63			64	65
66					67			68				
69					70			71				



# Evert Upsets Court, Faces King in All-U.S. Final

Mrs. King said: "Every time I got to match point, Evonne lifted her game to 100 per cent. She probably got in seven first serves then. I'm glad I'm out there in the final. This could be my fifth title and I'm not going to tell you that I haven't thought about it."

Mrs. Court was the betting favorite to win Wimbledon. She had won a small fortune on the Virginia Slims circuit and had cruised through this tourney with a loss of but one set, to Olga Morozova. In her only match she was grass against the Soviet, she won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-0.

But behind that youthful face is the chess player's brain. Her assets, frankly, are somewhat limited. What she has got is a double-fisted backhand of scope and power, a reasonable dropshot



**PEOPLE:** *Anne, Mark Will Accept Gifts From All Corners*

هكذا ان الكحل